Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN pollars, if payment be made in advance.

All remittances are to be made, and all letters elating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent,

Advertisements making less than one square inerted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are sucharised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESDELL PHILLIPS.

In the solumns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of ery question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

WATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Staveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions 70

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES -- AN engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

VOL. XXVI. NO. 13.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1134.

Sec. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy, or arry away out of this Territory, any slave be-beinging to another, with intent to deprise the owre thereof of the services of such slave, or with then to effect or procure the freedom of such are, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larce-

ny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not less If any person shall aid or assist in enticing, decoying, or persuading, or carrying away, or sending out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death, or be im-

prisoned at hard labor for a term not less than ten years.

See. 6. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of any State or other Territory of the United States, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or to deprive the owner thereof of the ervices of such slave, and shall bring such slave to this Territory, he shall be adjudged guilty f grand larceny, in the same manner as if such slave had been enticed, decoyed or carried away out of this Territory; in such case, the larceny may be charged to have been committed in

or county of this Territory, into or through hich such slave shall have been brought by such rson, and, on conviction thereof, the person offend-g shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not less than ten years. Sec. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, or publish or circulate, or cause to be brought

tes recrular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slares in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not than two years.

Sec. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit

# An Act supplemental to an Act for the Collection of the Revenue.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kunsas, that, in addition to the provisions of an act entitled 'An act for the collection of the revenue,' the Shenf of each and every county shall, on or be-fure the first Monday of October, A.D. 1855, collect the sum of one dollar as a poll tax from each person in the said Territory of Kansas, who is or may be en-titled to vote in said Territory, as provided in said act, to which this is supplementary.

## CHAPTER 66.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

prior to the election at which he may effer himself as a candidate, shall be eligible as a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to either branch of the Legislative Assembly, and of the contractive prior to the election at which he may effer himself as a candidate, shall be eligible as a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States.

This act to take effect from and after its passage.

## CHAPTER 2.

sembly shall elect, by joint ballot, two commissioners, who shall be associated with the probate judge, and constitute the board of commissioners, and

shall be the bloband of county commissioners any citation of any of the sections of this act.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after the 5th day of September, A. D. 1855.

Sec. 34. The board of county commissioners shall appoint a county treasurer, coroner, justices of the peace, constables, and all other officers provided for by law; and the said tribunal shall bave the solution of any of the sections of this act.

Sec. 34. The board of county commissioners shall appoint a county treasurer, coroner, justices of the peace, constables, and all other officers provided for by law; and the said tribunal shall bave the sections of this act.

ENTHUSIASTIC KANSAS MEETING AT power and authority to appoint all commissioners or agents provided for by law.

## CHAPTER 37.

An Act to organize the County of Arapahoe.

power to appoint SUCH OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY AS presented from the Business Committee-ARE SPECIFIED IN THIS ACT, but not appointed, and
JUSTIFY the same; all such appointments made by
judge of probate shall be entered on record.

GERRIT SMITH seconded the resolutions, a
ceeded to address the meeting at length
support. He commenced by referring to

## SELECTIONS.

# From the St. Louis Democrat.

the SLAVE CODE OF KANSAS, PASSED BY THE BORDER RUFFIANS.

Some inaccuracies having occurred in printing the tyraneous and bloody enactments passed by the rufficase who seized the reins of legislative power in Kansas, as they first appeared in the Kansas papers, the St. Louis (Missouri) Democrat, in order to put an end to all early respecting the real spirit and character of these canciuments, publishes the following series from the recognized efficial record. And this is the code to which Pres. Pierce means to make the settlers submit:

An Act to Punish Offences against Slave Property.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Logislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, That every person, bond or free, who shall be considered of actually raising a rebellion or insuraction of elaves, free negroes or mulattoes, in this Territory, shall suffer death.

Sec. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy, or Sec. 4. If any person shal

vote, he shall be presumed entitled to vote.

Sec. 36. All voting shall be by ballot until the first day of November, 1856, and from and after that the pen of Mr. Samuel A. Lowe, superintendent of the publication.

We have previously seen these statutes in man-

We have previously seen these statutes in mun-uscript, and have occasionally published extracts from them in this journal; but as the present oc-An Act concerning Attorneys at Law.

Section 1. No person shall practice as an Attorey or Counsellor at Law or Solicitor in Chancery seems to exist throughout the country in regard to in any Court of Record, unless he be a free white male, and obtain a license from the Supreme Court, taken the trouble to transcribe from the volume before us those which have been called in question, of, in vacation. of in vacation.

Sec. 3. Every person obtaining a license shall take for their inspection. The mistakes which occurred in oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and to support and sustain the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas,' as they were introduced, and so published; substant the regularity however, they were modified or altered. ganize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and the provisions of an act commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Law, and faithfully to deman himself in his practice to the best of his knowledge and ability. A certificate of such oath shall be endorsed on the license.

Sec. 4. Each Clerk shall keep a roll of Attorneys, which shall be a record of the Court.

CHAPTER 92.

An Act concerning Jurors.

Section 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to the holding of slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall be a juror in any cause in which the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall be a juror in any cause in which the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall be a juror in any cause in which the right to hold

admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall be a juror in any cause in which the right to hold any person in slavery is involved, nor in any cause in which any injury done to or committed by any slave is in issue, nor in any criminal proceeding for the violation of any law enacted for the protection of slave property, and for the punishment of crimes committed against the right to such property.

CHAPTER 93.

An Act to Establish and Regulate Justices' Courts.

Those who are familiar with the history of the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill will remember that it was forced thro' Congress by the conjoined strength of Executive bribery, and the delusive argument of popular sovereignty. Those who are familiar with the history of the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill will remember that it was forced thro' Congress by the conjoined strength of Executive bribery, and the delusive argument of popular sovereignty. Those who read the subjoined extracts from the laws of Kansas will perceive that the Executive proposes further to enforce bloody enactments and compulsory oaths, false to every theory of human rights, violative of the Constitution of the United States, destructive of the free-dom of the press. ss. I. If any person print, write, introduced into this proposition of any law enacted for the protection of slave property, and for the pulsishend or circulate, or cause to be brought of slave property, and for the pulsishend or developed part of slave property. The pulsished or circulated, or cause to be brought of the flower proposed part of the flower proposed An Act to Establish Probate Courts.

Section 1. There shall be and is hereby established, in each county of the Territory, a Probate Court, and there shall be elected by joint ballot of the legislative assembly, at the present session, a Probate Judge for each county in the Territory, &c. Sec. 28. There shall be and is hereby established in each county in this Territory, a tribunal transacting county business, to be called the Board of Commissioners of the county, and the Probate Judge of each county shall be the President of the Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 29. The present session of the legislative assembly shall elect, by joint ballot, two commissioners, and snowledge and Commissioners of the value of the Squatter Sovereignty for which Mr. Cass strove so laboriously, and which Mr. Douglas and Mr. Richardson vindicated with such a blast of removed and scale of herapogues then we obtained the strong of the strong of the strong of the county of Arapahoe. (an extreme on the county of Arapahoe. (an extreme on the county of Arapahoe. (an extreme or there county of Arapahoe. (an extreme or there county of Arapahoe. (an extreme or the county, bordering upon Nebraska,) and say, if he can, without a blush mantling his cheek and stame encircling his brow, what 'Squatter Sovereignty' signifies there. A non-resident Legislature appoints one of their own number Probate Judge and Commissioner of the county, and ether county officers not specified in the act. If that be the 'Squatter Sovereignty' for which Mr. Cass strove so laboriously, and which Mr. Douglas and Mr. Richardson vindicated with such a blast of remove the county of Arapahoe. (an extreme or the county, bordering upon Nebraska,) and say, if he can, without a blush mantling his cheek and, without a blush mantling his brow, hat 'squatter Sovereignty' is guifes there. A non-resident Legislature appoints on strove so laboriously, and which Mr. Douglas and Mr. Richardson vindicated with such a blast of trumpets, and such a flood of harangues, then we

say, rather than fall under such a rule, may God deliver us over to the total

A large and highly enthusiastic meeting was held in the Assembly Chamber, at Albany, on the evening of Section 2. Allen P. Tibbitts is hereby appointed JUDGE OF THE PEORATE COURT of Arapahoe county. Said court shall be held at such place in said county as the said JUDGE SHALL DEEM BET for the interest of the citizens of said county, &c. &c. Sec. 4. The said judge of probate shall have occasion. A series of spirited resolutions having been

power to appoint a first seamen and supplementary.

An Act to Regulate Elections.

Solidon II. Every free white male citizen of the Nulles States, and every free male Indian who shall be an included the season of the county of the same citizen by treaty or otherwise, and over the same in the officer to vote, and shall have an included the season of the county of the same of the Territory and of the county or disciplent of the officer to vote, and shall have a qualified elector for all editing the county of the same of the territory and of the county or disciplent of the county of the same of the territory and of the county or disciplent of the same or the same of the same of the same or the same of the same or the same of the same of the same or the sa GERRIT SMITH seconded the resolutions, and pro-

tive Slave Bill. (Applause.) And what a shameless insult is it to call upon us to cast our votes for that shameless servant of Slavery! (Tremendous applause.) Suppose this Legislature should say we should be denied the right of speech, would you submit? No! You would rather enter this Chamber and hard your have ruless from power. (Apples of the state of ber, and hurl your base rulers from power. (Ap-

would you obey the Fugitive Slave Bill? There nay be men with souls so mean that they would o so. But there are few such in our part of the State; for we rescued Jerry, (applause) and walked him right over that infamous act to Freedom.
(Applause.) Oh! for that noble spirit which fears
God rather than man! Oh! for that heroism of
our fathers, which would rather sacrifice life than
submit to injustice! (Applause.)
The repeal of the Missouri Conpromise—in view
of what you result from it—may not be the worst

point of triumph for Slavery, may yet be its grave. (Applause.) This repeal of the Missouri Compro-mise may raise a spirit which will rise, and con-tinue to rise, until it shall sweep Slavery from the

mistake. They should never have allowed theory to enter into a bargain with Slavery. They should have denied to Slavery all legal existence—denied not only that it had no right to do, but no right to be. It should have been proclaimed a most atrocious piracy, an unqualified and most naked outlaw. (Applause.) What if a farmer find a wolf in his they are a row will be averaging the compromise. law. (Applause.) What if a farmer find a wolf in his sheep pen, will be enter into compromises with him by saying. 'You take the half of the flock, and leave me the other!' No: he would flock, and leave me the other!' No: he would flock and leave me the other!' No: he would flock and leave me the other!' No: he would flock and leave me the other!' No: he would flock and leave me the other!' No: he would flock and leave me the other!' No: he would flock and leave me the other!' No: he would flock and leave me the other into compromises the following flock and leave me the other into compromises the flock and leave me the other into comprom

There is also another folly—the idea that Slavery can be appeared by concessions. To concede one half of the flock to the wolf, but whets his appetite

en, from that day, taken under the wing of the federal government, and made paramount to all

other powers.

It is a capital mistake to say that President Tyler was the first to recognise Slavery in Foreign Diplomacy. Henry Clay was the first to do so. He was a noble man—with noble traits of charac-There are several kinds of slaveholders, yet a tor. There are several kinds of slaveholders, yet a slaveholder is a slaveholder, after all. There was an effort once made, when Mr. Clay was Secretary of State, to Republicanise Cuba. In that effort, Henry Clay said American Slavery must not be imperilled by the abolition of Slavery in Cuba.

From that day to this, Slavery has been the pro-tege and pet of the federal government. And even rrom that day to this, Silvery has been the protegic and pet of the federal government. And even now, under its reiterated atrocities, we are yet very deferential to it. We still say Slavery is a law that we must respect. We deny that it has a right in Missouri. But he repelled this admission as nonsensical and pernicious. It weakens the North, and induces the Seath to denie the seath to de pernicious. It weakens the North, and induces the South to despise us. Would that some of our statesmen of the North, who enjoy largely the popular favor, would declare, right out, that Slavery has no rights! If they would, Slavery would soon be powerless. Many, North and South, are ready to destroy Slavery, if some bold man would but begin the work. (Applause.) His respected friend Gov. Chase, of Ohio, had recently a noble opportunity to begin the work. When the kidnappers came to take back those fugitives, he should have called out the State militia, and compelled the kidnappers came to take back those fugitives, he should have called out the State militia, and compelled the kidnappers came to take back those fugitives. called out the State militia, and compelled the kid-nappers to go back to Kentucky, or have shot them down. (Applause.) That was the duty of the State Government of Obio. We have no govern-State Government of Ohio. We have no government, which does not protect its weakest citizen, the most helpless baby, and even a black baby at that. (Laughter.) It is the helpless that most need the protection of Government. If Gov. Chase had exercised his power, as the Governor of a sovereign State, a grand step would have been taken, and the initiative of a fatal blow would have been strate at Slavary.

and the initiative of a fatal blow would have been struck at Slavery.

Mr. S. then proceeded to refer to the necessities of Kansas. Money is needed for Kansas—in the first place to buy bread for her people. For while they should have been left in peace to cultivate the soil, they have been compelled to muster in camps—to carry arms by day and to sleep upon them at night. They need money, also, to procure arms to repel outrages and invasion. These they must have. (Applause.)

There never was such an opportunity as the present state of affairs in Kansas presents, of killing Slavery. Let us improve it. Now is the day and now is the hour.' (Long repeated applause.)

Mr. Hammond being recognised, was called upon.

present state of affairs in Kansas presents of killing Slavery. Let us improve it. Now is the day and now is the hour.' (Long repeated applause.)

Mr. Hammond being recognised, was called upon. He said he had come here to listen and not to speak, nor would he now make a speech. But deeming this a meeting of the people and not of a party, he desired to utter his concurrence in the purposes of the meeting. (Applause.) He had had some experience in battling for Slavery. (Laughter.) He had fought for it as long as he would fight for it. He had backed, and backed, and backed, until he was backed to the wall, and

The people of Kansas are told by the Administration and by its Ruffian allies, that they will not be allowed to live, unless they consent to debase their souls by abject submission to whatever these rascally borderers may lay upon them.

There was one thing he regretted to hear—that some of the leaders in Kansas will not resist, even though the federal government. But they must resist, and we must stand by them. (Applause.) He had but little money now: he never had had much, and, from past experience, he never expected to have a great deal. (Laughter.) But that little he was willing to share in a good cause. He believed the people of Kansas needed arms, and, poor as he was, he would give the price of a Rifle to enable them to defend themselves in a contest for their rights. (Applause.) (Applause.)

Mr. D. WRIGHT announced that subscriptions would now be received.

The names of those who had already subscribed were read, and the following were added:—Check from Gerrit Smith for \$3,000; Albany Evening Journal, \$100; Albany State Register, \$100; and others in smaller sums.

Hon. A. B. Dickinson, of Steuben, was recognised and called out. He responded in a few eloquent remarks, to enforce his position that the pending controversy was not whether negroes should be slaves, but whether free white men and women should be the Slaves of Slavery. His remarks were directly to the point, and were received with enthusiasm.

submit to injustice! (Applause.)

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise—in view of what may result from it—may not be the worst of things. In Congress I ventured to predict that Slavery, like the dog that lost the meat it already had by grasping for more, might, in grasping for more power, lose that which it already enjoyed. (Applause.) Kansas, which was to have been the point of triumph for Slavery, may yet he its grave. what kind of a meeting this was-whether a Republican, a Democratic, or an American meeting.

A Voice-It is a Kansas meeting.

tinue to rise, until it shall sweep Slavery from the whole territory of the Union. (Applause.) The institution of the Missouri line was a grand mistake. They should never have allowed Liberty to enter into a bargain with Slavery. They should have denied to Slavery all legal existence—denied have denied to Slavery all legal existence—denied net cally that it had no right to do, but no right to do, but no right to do they are not cally that it had no right to do, but no right to do they are not cally that it had no right to do they are not cally that it had no right to do they are not cally that it had no right to do they are not cally that it had no right to do they are not cally that it had no right to do they are not cally the total that they are not a meeting in which to speak disparagingly, as had been done, of a gentleman now in nomination for the Presidency. He (Mr. Northurp—II it be a Kansas meeting, then it was not a meeting in which to speak disparagingly, as had been done, of a gentleman now in nomination for the Presidency. He (Mr. N.) was an American—proud of the name. (Slight applause.) Mr. NORTHUP-If it be a Kansas meeting, then odious than any other law upon our statute books. Yet he would obey that law so long as it existed; while he would do all that lay in his power to se-cure its repeal at the earliest possible moment.

flock, and leave me the other! No: he would deem the wolf a gentleman entirely incompetent to make a bargain—would insist that, as a wolf, he had but one right—and that, the right to be killed. (Applause.) That one right only has Slavery—the right to be killed. (Laughter.) He always abhorred Slavery: but, with his present views, if the question were ut to him whether the chains should be stricken from the limbs of the three millions of slaves at those of the three millions of slaves in the country—the right, also, of the twenty-five millions of late. (Laughter.) He always abhorred Slavery: but, with his present views, if the question were put to him whether the chains should be stricken from the limbs of the three millions of the twenty-five millio once, he would say no. They were not yet prepar-ed for Freedom—no more prepared than a three years' old child. They should be taught to read: and to take care of themselves before they were

fleeing fugitive; he was not strong enough to hold him even though he should overtake him. But he had a voice of sufficient strength to bid him, when pursued, to flee where he would be free from the chains of Slavery—to flee for his life—and to bid him God speed in his flight. (Applause.)

GERRIT SMITH immediately arose, and spoke for fifteen minutes in a strain of the most impressive eloquence to which we ever listened. These remarks were induced by the language of the gentle-man who preceded him. The reader may gather something of their spirit and power from the following very meagre sketch :-

Mr. Northup—II beg the gentleman's pardon. I made no such declaration.

Mr. Shith—Nevertheless, you made the avowal, as I shall show before I am done with you. (Applause.) He said he was opposed to the abolition of slavery until the slaves should have learned to read. This was an absurdity. The slave code says no slave shall be taught to read—not even the holy Bible. If a man is not to be allowed to come out from slavery until he shall have learned to read and to enjoy freedom, then he will never come out of slavery at all. But Mr. Northup, by admitting that slaves should be taught to read, avows himself an abolitionist by claiming for the slave a right which slavery denies to all its victims. To admit that slavery denies to all its victims. To admit that slavery denies to all its victims. To admit that slavery denies to all its victims. To admit that slavery denies to all its victims. To repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, of which Millard Fillmore, and, at the same moment, demand the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, of which Millard Fillmore is the author! Millard Fillmore is for driving back the fugitive into the hell of slavery, while Mr. Northup says he will bid the fugitive God-speed! Monstrous inconsistency! Alas, for the kindness which such a vote would extend to the oppressed slave! (Applause.) An endorsement of the Fugitive Slave Law, or its author, is an endorsement of that which is more cruel than murder; for would not Mr. Northup rather see his child fall beneath the dagger of the assassin than to see her dragged into slavery?

Mr. Northup, do you believe the mother has a right to her child! Answer, if you please, for I

very. Under that accursed institution, not even the mother has the right to her helpless infant. It is the property of her master. And yet you, Mr. Northup, admitting this right, say you are no abolitionist! But, sir, you are an abolitionist when you admit this right. (Applause.) Hence, you are not as had a man as you believe yourself to be. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Northup, do you believe in the right of the slave to the rite of matrimony?

Mr. NORTHUP-Yes.

Mr. Smith-Then, sir, you are an abolitionist. (Applause.) For Slavery denies this right. The master claims the wife as his property, and denies Imaster claims the wife as his property, and denies to the husband the authority which the word of God confers upon him over his wife. If the master says to the wife, 'Go there,' she must go, whatever protest may be interposed by the husband. You deny that this is right; and in making this denial, you arew yourself an abolitionist, and you are one, though you may not know it, (applause;) for the moment any man admits that slaves have rights which slavery denies to its victims, that moment he becomes an abolitionist; for the moment ment he becomes an abolitionist; for the moment one of these rights is conferred upon a slave, that moment he becomes free; because he could not, at the same moment, enjoy that right and remain

a slave. (Applause.)
Any man who believes that slaves have a right be taught to read, is an abolitionist. Any man who believes that a mother has a right to her child, is an abolitionist. He may not know it—as in the case of my friend

Northup—(laughter.) but he is none the less an abolitionist; an abolitionist, not merely, but an immediate abolitionist. (Applause.)

Many sincere men and women scout the idea that they are abolitionists, who are abolitionists in

heart and soul and utterance. There is not even a staveholder in the South who is not an abolition-ist, and the more a man knows of slavery, the more intensely is he an abolitionist. Let a band of pirates break into Mr. Northup's chamber this night, and inform him that they have come to car-ry him into slavery. His knit brow, his pallid

ry him into slavery. His knit brow, his pullid check, his trembling limbs and his clenched fists would proclaim him an abolitionist, as he resolved to be free or die. (Immense applause.)

But, Mr. Chairman, in this case, Mr. Northup might only be an abolitionist in regard to himself. (Laughter.) That, he regretted to say, was the case with too many. They would never, themselves, submit to slavery; but they can look on and see others enslaved. can look on and see others enslaved.

This is but a meagre sketch of this most mas-terly phillippic. It excited, in the process of its delivery, mingled admiration for its author, and pity for its excoriated victim, whose remarks had licited it.]

Mr. DeLevan—Mr. Chairman, I feel that I could not rest to-night, if I did not say a word before you shall adjourn. I came here as a hearer, and with no intention to make a speech. Indeed, I am no speaker, as is my eloquent and long-attached friend, Gerrit Smith. I remember, sir, as it were but vesterday, when, twenty-sayer years ago, he

like this in the different towns and counties of the State. I propose such a resolution, because no one who has enjoyed the cheerful influence of this meeting upon himself can doubt the beneficent influence which like meetings elsewhere will have upon others. I move such a resolution, and that contributions raised at such meetings be sent to the State Committee. GERRIT SHITH-I would suggest that the words

portions of the contributions' be used : because some of those contributions may be desired for local and specified purposes. For instance, in my own town, we are to have a meeting to raise funds to aid in sending out fifty or a hundred free men from our own county to Kansas. A portion of the funds to be there raised will be used for this purose; and so they may be in other localities Thus modified, the resolution was adopted.

The CHAIR announced the following as t NEW YORK STATE KANSAS COMMITTEE :

Hon. B. R. Wood, C. P. Williams, H. H. Van Dyck,

Daniel Leggett, William Barnes, S. H. Hammond, David S. Pierce, Minos McGowen, lease L. Wilde, S. B. Cole, Deodatus Wright,

S. H. Hammond, Clark B. Cochran, Robert H. Pruyn, John G. Treadwell, Silas Seymour, Jr.

After announcing that the aggregate of the eveing's subscription was four thousand NINE HUN-RED AND FORTY DOLLARS, The meeting adjourned.

### From the Boston Atlas. SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Senator Douglas is to us a mystery. Judas hanged himself: Arnold left the country which he had attempted to betray, and Aaron Burr crawled into almost impenetrable obscurity; but Mr. Doug-las, although the focal point of million-fingered corn,' will persist in parading himself before the lation, as if he were a glutton of contempt, and languaged and thirsted after general censure. Some men do mean political actions, and afterwards have the grace to be ashamed of them; but Mr. Doug-as only gets more and more arrogant, as he sinks las only gets more and more arrogant, as he sinks deeper and deeper into disrepute. The debate, on Friday, was a splendid and exhaustive exhibition of the man, or rather of his want of all manly qualities. He snapped and snarled like an under bred hyena; he went on, as if possessed by a demon, railing at every gentleman in the chamber, and voiding his indecent rheum alike upon persons and principles; he was rebuked in language strong as his own, though without its coarseness, and yes he continued to froth and to fume, to bully and to bellow, until he must have been regarded by the Senate with only feelings of commiseration. He stood alone. Nobody supported him; nobody cheered him, save Mr. Brown and Mr. Weller—two gentlemen who always howl responsively whenever a brawler has possession of the floor. But this isolation, which would have mortifled any other man into silence, only incited Mr. Douglas to fresh frenzy, until quite accidentally he crossed the path

H 21.

Transcript. LL PHILLIPE. Friday evening

mee gratification, in the course. His design was a this design was a this design was the interest which ministed out the interest of the inter

, it was the pos-is could never be reated in its predent, which could dent, which could on When he en., instantaneously, opplanse. There be mistaken. It is from Williams' near him, but be a general, and rea was not clicited to, but by Wendell reedom, the advocate of the young age, glorious elo-

age, glorious elo-ne has exhibited the age. they are, indicate endencies of opino one whore finely-y appreciation and as been, in the adceivo an unusual ng that facilitates

pronounced uncon-he case, we allege River as decidedly It call the attention breaks down one of tween Slavery and d slaves are avail-utional freak of the their escape with-science. We hear and so insecure is had many masters alway into the inslaves into the in-moral character of his actions need inrady should exam of the Pottowot

GERS. TRICIAN, T TEMPLE, BOSTON.

P. M., and from 2 to Boston Physicians. believe that Mr. E. C. I with the science of I, and with their ap.
They believe that he use, and that under ts will experience all ling.

GUSTUS A. GOULD, V. C. SMITH, SPHEN BALL, MN HOMANS. ceding recommend J. C. WARREN. ce to the opinions of DWARD REYNOLDS.

air-Dyeing N. respectfully inform inity, that her estab

Dressing Ladies' and made to order. ch of her Salcen at e, R. I.

TRIOTS volution, SEVERAL RED PERSONS; of the Condition and Americans.

LL. I. B. STOWE. the Anti-Slavery Of-ELF.

health, virtue, hap

elineator of Character

eventh street, Cincinto Buchanan's New ritten Delineation of a above and Conjugal oyant Examinations, dental Delineations,

ic Institution, in Streets, tion aim to make it as at all seasons. The

to this institution, experienced teacher.

of Mr. Crittenden, by grouping, after his own or-bane manner, the Abelitionists and Know Noth-lags, into one imiserable sect. Then the grovellags 'into one 'miseratio sect.' Incer the groveling of the fawning sycophant naturally followed the insolence of the bully. Mr. Crittenden was the Senator of a slave State, and Mr. Crittenden must be propitiated. For a slaveholder to be a Know Nothing was a venial thing; for a 'miserable' citizen of liftings it was treason and strataging the Union. 'I did not mean year. gem against the Union. 'I did not mean you, Know Nothings are gentlemen; I was only speak-ing of the pestilent Americans of Itlinois. The gentleman did not make the qualification he now does, said Mr. Crittenden. Every gentleman must have understood me as making a distinction, whined Douglas, 'I said nothing about Southern Know Nothings.' Could there have been a more complete illustration of the base instincts of the Even in the rich repertory of this a complished slang-whanger there were no words to base to apply to Americans who had pleased to vot for Mr. Trumbull; but when the features which ad been distorted with rage at the Know Nothings of Illinois, were turned upon the Kno gs of Kentucky, they subsided into a sickly sin

per, expressive only of fear and of fawning hamility And this is the man who, standing up in the Senate, cries out to the whole free and intelligen who is the mere plaything of his own terrible ons! He the conqueror of great and high minded States, when a ned from a slaveholder car conquer him! Let him emancipate himself from the chains in which the Slave Power has bound him, before he shall again provoke the laughter of the world, by talking of conquests.

### MESSAGE OF GOV. ROBINSON.

On the 4th of March, Gov. Robinson sent a long and able me-sage to the new Free State Legislature of Kan-ars, of which the following is the concluding portion:— We have confidence that no attempt will be made of a foreign Legislature upon the people of Kan-sos. Mr. Christian, the Pro-Slavery Clerk of Douglas county, says the people of Missouri came into the Territory on the 20th of March last, 'bearing with them their peculiar institutions—bowie-knives, pistols and whiskey—to the amount of five or six thousand, carried the election by storm, and elected every Pro-Slavery candidate that was in the field, by overwhelming unjorities, thus securing ember of Council and House of Representa tives, in some instances driving from their seats the judges appointed by the Governor, and placing judges from their own number in their stead, who no regard to the instructions of the Execu-

It cannot be that the President, after permitting the people of another State to take from the legal voters their constitutional and organic rights, will ndd to the outrage by compelling the people of Kansas to submit to their authority, and obey their enactments. It is had enough to be deprived of the right to make such laws for ourselves, but it is worse to be compelled to submit to the laws of those who deprived us of that right. Although there has been, and there will be, no organised re sistance to the self-styled territorial legislature yet nine men out of every ten spurn it with co empt as a gross outrage upon American citizens and it is highly proper for the General Assembly to memorialise Congress upon this subject, as well as with reference to the admission of the State into

e Union. The President apologises for the frequent invasions of Kansas on the ground that some Northern people talked about the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and subjects connected with the ex-tension of negro bondage, and because an Emigrant Aid Association had been formed.

The people of this country have been in the habit

of talking about the affirs of government ever since the Mayflower discharged her cargo on Plymouth Rock, but this is the first time that it has been considered an apology for the invasion of a distant State or Territory. If the people of Kansas were accountable for the loquacity of the North or the silence of the South, the case might

Emigrant Aid Associations are nothing new in the United States. When California was first opened to settlement, the same kind of associations vere formed, with only this difference : in one case each party had an agent of its own for the pur pose of procuring tickets, arranging details, &c. while, in the other, all the parties have a common agent. There is, however, connected with the Aid Society for Kansas Emigrants, a stock company for the purpose of erecting mills, hotels, &c., in the new country; but the agent of this society will purchase tickets for a slaveholder as soon as for a free State man, and the investments are for the benefit of all settlers alike. No questions are asked, and no distinctions are made. Had the President visited Western Missouri b

fore any aid society had been formed at the east he might have found a secret, oath-bound association, pledged to make of Kansas a slave State, peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must. This society has been in active operation since its inception, and now threatens to deluge Kansas with the blood of American citizens, for the crime preferring a free to a slave State.
Also, it is only necessary to read a few Southern

journals, to see accounts in different parts of the South, not of Emigrant Aid Societies, but of Emigrant Buying or Hiring Societies, which do no simply procure tickets for the emigrant at cost, ir simply procure tickets for the emigrant at cost, irrespective of party or condition, but which pay the fare and expenses of the right kind of emigrants, and support them in Kansas one year, more or less. However, it may be the 'king can do no wrong.' although it may be wrong for the common people

to do as the king does.

The people of Kansas will not object to aid so cieties, whether North or South, so long as they treat all parties alike. Emigrants from all part of the country are received with a hearty welc and the investment of capital, whether eastern stern, northern or southern, is greatly needed. The settlers of Kansas have suffered severe losses

and injury from repeated invasions from a neigh boring State, and it is highly proper that Congres memorialised upon this subject. Especially should the General Government repair the injur-it has inflicted. All the invasions have been per mitted by the officers of the government, without any opposition, while at least one was invited by them. It is the duty of the Federal Government to protect infant territories in their rights; but Kansas has not only not been protected, but it has ally oppressed by those whose duty it was It is unjust to any community to send among

them officers, with government patronage, whose political sentiments are opposed to the sentiments of the people, particularly when those officers mount the stump, and shoulder the rifle, for the purpose of crushing out all who differ from them of the federal officers of Kansas are charged ndignified conduct, and one of them, least, with high crimes; and it is the duty of the Legislature to memorialise the President, that our citizens may be protected in their lives and inalienable rights, and from unwarrantable interference of officials in the management of their internal affairs. It is manifestly improper for the federal officers to dictate into or out of Kansas, an institution

which Congress professed to have no authority.
It is understood that the Deputy Marshal haprivate instructions to arrest the members of the Legislature and the State officers for treason, as soon as this address is received by you. In such an event, of course, no resistance will be offered to the officer. Men who are ready to defend their own and their country's honor with their lives, can never object to a legal investigation into their action suffer any punishment their conduct may

We should be unworthy the constituency w represent, did we shrink even from martyrdom of the souffold or at the stake, should duty require i Should the blood of Collins and Dow, a and Brown, he insufficient to quench the thirst of the President and his accomplices in the hollo ficient to quench the thirst o mockety of Squatter Sovereignty' they have prac-tised upon the people of Kansas, then more victims must be furnished. Let what will come, not a fin-ger should be raised against the federal authority until there shall be no hope of relief but in revo-

The task imposed upon us is a difficult one ha with mutual co-operation, and a firm reliance of His wisdom who makes 'the wrath of man praise him.' we may hope to inaugurate a government that shall not be unworthy of the country and the age in which we live.

From the Ravenna Reformer. BLAIR ON ABOLITION.

It will be remembered by many of our readers that Mr. Blair, the Southern Chairman of the Pitts-burgh Convention, presented himself as the repre-sentative of an association of business men of Baltimore. The business men of Baltimore have since called a meeting to repediate Mr. Blair as their representative, and defend themselves against the representative, and defend themserves against the inference that they had any sympathy with Free Soilism. They passed resolutions to vindicate their character from the charge of Abolitionism. Mr. Blair has replied to these resolutions. From that reply we make the following extract, to show the death of the character of the char the depth of anti-slavery sentiment entertained by this prospective candidate of the Republican party Mr. Blair says :-

'The insingution in the resolutions, that anything to restore the great Compromise in regard to Slavery, which makes the screet guaranty against agitation—against addition—against civil war—which the repeal has broached throughout the Union—the Compromise which the most illustrious man-and one who gave renown to Baltimore—contributed by his elequence to establish, and which he claimed to be necessary to the Union and all that it secures.

Your most ob't serv't,

F. P. BLAIR.'

The Society is practicable, from all parts of the country, is earnestly desired and strongly urged.

We reiterate our former declaration, that the object of the Society is not merely to make 'Liberty nations'.

ler to Republicanism, and would if it were not for heir old prejudices against the word-for, accordthe principle which that word covers up.

From the American Bantist.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY.

By its own showing it is not an anti-slavery, but nerely an anti-slavery extension party. With sla-ery itself, in the States where it already exists, it disclaims any intention to interfere. It will do nothing against slavery within these limits, -nothing to prevent its continued existence, even to the end of time. It acquiesces in an arrangement, by which, not only some three and a half millions of protect the union with these oppressors which it supposes to rest upon this immunity. Instead, therefore, of being anti-slavery, it is in fact proslavery. Instead of endangering the existence of special admirers of Thomas Paine to exaggerate his the other hand, what reason exists for declining to

proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

effects of the 'peculiar' and 'patriarchal' crime, as The Liberator and Anti-Stacery Standard. Mr. Bailey has sacrificed a great deal to keep up this journal. He is personally as well as morally a brave man; if he were timid, in either respect, his present opinion, because he precludes himself from the right of changing it.' And he nobly adds—The most formidable weapon against errors of press would long ago have been immersed in the Ohio river. His whole family deprive themselves of the comforts of life, which are within their in the right of the property of the comforts of life, which are within their in their in the right of the property of the comforts of life, which are within their in their tucky. His-son, two grown daughters and a young government, and false theology, we lose sight of moral-child-daughter, as well as Mr. Bailey himself, de-ity, of humanity, and of the theology that is true. He

only \$2 per year.

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, MARCH 28, 1856.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING American Anti-Slavery Society

The Twenty-Third Public Anniversary of the Ame ican Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, (446 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.,) in the city of New York, on WEDNES The institution in the resolutions, that anything said by me rendered it necessary that they should it viadicate their commercial and industrial classes from the impulation of tendencies either to Abolition or time to the same place during the remainder of the Free Soil, is equally unjust to me. The whole aim of the paper laid before the Pittsburgh Convention was

As full an attendance of the members and friends

And so Mr. Blair's platform was presented as and Slavery sectional,'-nor to prevent the acquisitio and Abuli- of Cuba-nor to restore the Missouri Compromise-no the surest guarantee against 'agitation and Aholi- of Cuba-nor to restore the Missouri Compromise-not tion!' He went to Pittsburgh to kill Abolition to repeal the Fugitive Slave Bill-nor to make Kansa with his Southern Platform. The Republicans and the avowed Abolition-killer their Chairman and pet! Surely this ought to convince the South that Republicanism is really safe for slavery, and that Republicanism is really safe for slavery, and on the whole its friend and ally, presenting, according to Mr. Blair, the only made of knocking the brains aut of Abolition, and settling the question, leaving the South in peaceable possession of the leaving This ought to win even Jones and Butman liberty. Living or dying, our motto is, 'No ing to Mr. Blair, the most ultra slaveholder has Union with Slaveholders, religiously on rolliti-

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Secretaries.

THE RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE.

We have received a neatly printed pamphlet, embodying the proceedings at the celebration of the 119th anniversary of the birth day of Thomas Paine, at Cincinnati, January 29, 1856; published by Valentine Nicholson & Co. It contains the addresses made to the which, not only some three and a hair indicator, and human beings now living, but their children, and assembly by Isaac E. Hedge, Esq., President of the their children's children, for ever, shall be forcibly Festival, T. L. Nichols, M. D., and F. Hassauber, assembly by ISAAC E. HEDGE, Esq., President of the held in the condition of chattels,—nay, it pro-claims its fixed and unalterable devotion to a Constitution, under which, according to its avowed be- casion. These all evince an excellent spirit, a clear lief, the holders of these captive millions are en- perception of the principles of civil and religious libtitled to immunity from any interference of the erry, and a warm appreciation of the labors of Thomas General Government, and its purpose to defend and PAINE in behalf of American Freedom and Indepenerty, and a warm appreciation of the labors of Thomas

slavery. Instead of endangering the existence of slavery, it pledges itself to conserve and perpetuate merits, or to overlook or deny some of the bad qualities the barbarous and bloody system, wherever, by ascribed to him, it is certain that his priestly and secforce or fraud, it has succeeded in gaining a foot-hold. It announces, indeed, its purpose to resist and prevent any future negression of the slavery-propagandists upon territory now free, but, in the same breath, confirms to them the possession of same breath, confirms to them the possession of most hyena-like ferceity, and covering it with the black-what they have won by former aggression. The est infamy. Their sweeping injustice and intense pernine States over which the curse has been extend-ed since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, work thoroughly, in laying the axe at the root of the it unhesitatingly abandons. 'Thus far,' it de-clares, 'shalt thou come'—and then adds, but no farther.' Indeed! Why no farther! What imposture, whatever may have been his short-comings reason exists for the exclusion of slavery from Kan- in other matters. He was a man of masterly ability ; sas and Nebraska, which did not equally require his metaphysical and logical powers were very great; its exclusion from Missouri and Texas! Or, on his moral courage and love of liberty equal to any exigency; his sufferings and sacrifices in behalf of the interfere with slavery in Missouri and Texas, which, if the border ruffians, backed by Pierce and Douglas, should succeed in forcing it upon Kansas, will as they were voluntary, and borne with heroic cheernot equally entitle it, there, to immunity from such fulness and fortitude; and his inspiring appeals in the interference? We are apprehensive that little reliance can be were irresistible. In the darkest hour of that strugplaced upon this new party, even as an opponent of slavery-extension. It enters the field, pledged placed upon this new party, even as an opposite of slavery-extension. It enters the field, pledged to act only on the defensive. Its foe, on the contrary, is eminently aggressive, and already flushed with victory. The new party will defend itself with victory. The new party will defend itself with victory. The new party will defend itself with the victory. The new party will defend itself with the victory. The summer soldier and against the assaults of the enemy as it best may; times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and but it is self-interdicted from making any assault in return. If it succeeds, therefore, it gains nothing,—the utmost success at which it aims being, not to lose. Victory it seeks not; conquest it eschews; it merely hopes to maintain itself. If, on fairly be put down to his credit, without endorsing any the contrary it is defeated the loss it suffers.

what flagrant usurpation,-and it ceases to be a though it at all affected the many unpopular truths what nagrant usurpation,—and it ceases to be a battle-ground. According to the principles of the Republican party, it must be abandoned to its fate; for the founders of that party 'disclaim any intention to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists.' A party based on such principles, and imposing upon itself such restrictions, is foredoom- grave! What can be more preposterous or more uned to defeat and dissolution.

The party that shall make an effectual and final of him on that score—what then? Remember that stand against slavery aggression must be itself aggressive. It must divest itself of all reverence for compacts and constitutions, except so far as they are in accordance with the 'higher law' of natural justice; and, planting itself upon the eternal to each other, whether on the side of freedom or desprinciples of truth and right, must not fear to potism. Remember, too, that the American church was a tippling church, and the American clergy were tippling clergy-both moderate and immoderate drinking being the 'order of the day,'-while Paine was living. If, being in the fashion, he at last fell, like AN ABOLITION PAPER IN KENTUCKY. many others, eminent for their talents and services-NEWPORT, Ky., March 10, 1856. others, too, who regarded his religious opinions as dead-TORS: I've been travelling in the ly heresies - how does this prove that he was either an man-chattel States for several months past, kindling inherently bad man, or 'a sinner above all others'? and relighting the flame of hope in the breasts of The destrine of total chatterers is a modern destrine. The doctrine of total abstinence is a modern doctrine, the hopeless blacks, and endeavoring, as far as possible, to aid the sacred cause of Abolition as yet but partially accepted and carried out. Had the possible, to nid the sacred cause of Abolition among the whites, by politico-economical arguments in favor of Free Labor and Free Sail. Not by the argument of a Higher Law—ah! no! Slavery has deadened the moral sense of this people too effectually, to render appeals to their humans or religious instincts effective. To reach their humanity, you must go through their purse. Their hearts are goarded by Dollars.

There is a paper published here which I wish to

There is a paper published here which I wish to immend to the attention of your readers. I refer THOMAS PAINE indulged in no proscriptive spirit, to the Newport (Ky.) News. It is a daily paper, anti-slavery 'up to the hub, hub and all '—as uncompromising in its opposition to the 'domestic' however mistaken. 'I have always strenuously supniquity of the South; as fearless in its denuncia- ported the right of every man to his opinion,' he says, tions and expositions of the moral and pecuniary 'however different that opinion might be to mine. He effects of the 'peculiar' and 'patriarchal' crime, who denies to another this right, makes a slave of himof the comforts of life, which are within their immediate reach, to sustain the cause of freedom of speech and advance anti-slavery sentiment in Kenchild-daughter, as well as Mr. Bailey himself, devote their whole time to the paper—editing setting up type, and printing. By crossing the river into free Ohio, they could live in comparative affluence, but they prefer to serve freedom, even with poverty, by living in Kentucky.

Newport has few slaveholders, but many proslavery men. In fact, it is the most ultra pro-slavery town in Kentucky. Here, as elsewhere, the meaner the white man, the intenser is his hatred of the slave. Slaveholders, as a general thing, are the slave. Slaveholders, as a general thing, are gious duties specified by him, to avoid the imputation more favorably inclined to Emancipation than the of 'infidelity'! What can evince more faith in the poor whites of the South.'

Bailey is doing a great deal of good here. They have not throw his press into the river, because times, for the better expressed, than this sendance not throw his press into the river, because times, for the sendance of the se dare not throw his press into the river, because timent from his pen?— An army of principles will they are afraid of him; Abolition, therefore, can penetrate where an army of soldiers can not; it will an audience at this point.

an't you do something to put the News on a neither the Rhine, the Channel, nor the Ocean, that

Again - Religion is man bringing to his Maker the ent; though if Theodore Parker had made it, doubtless fruits of his heart, the offering of his adoration. It it would have been quoted as unquestionable evidence is the right of each to do this in his own way; and the grareful tribute of his heart is acceptable to the 'there never yet did exist a government truly Christian,' and that 'lip-worship is practised worse than tions—he says, 'The Word of God is the creation we behold; and it is in this Word, which no human in-mit that it is not for Kossuth, the pro-slavery trimme We remarked, last week, that no man can be true

as he is sneeringly called) was no infidel, but an honest dissenter-a Protestant-carrying out the great doctrine of the Reformation, at all hazards to his reputation and worldly interest, and to the extent of his ability, THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT in all matters pertaining to the worship of God and the quality of the Scriptures. Claiming no infallibility for himself, he properly refused to concede it to others. Whatever may have been the errors of his head or of his life, one thing is certain :- he was not a trimmer, a time-server, a coward, or a hypocrite, but a brave, out- in Spirit-communication is established by the phenomespoken man, animated by a patriotic and philanthropic spirit, and seeking to put down nothing that he did not conceive to be hostile to religious freedom and the rights of man. Let no fear of being stigmatized as an infidel deter any one from doing justice to his memory.

THE BIBLE AND THE N. Y. OBSERVER. INFIDEL CONVENTION. The last number of Garri-

een hundred years ago, it would assuredly have been Spiritualism; to the uncandid we recommend nothing. the organ of the Scribes and Pharisees of that day, Whatever may be the conclusion to which the reader of and, consequently, would have denounced Jesus after it may come, he will at least acknowledge that it is extheir manner, as one guilty of blasphemy, and unfit to ceedingly curious and attractive. live. Its religion is that of the slave coffle, the chain gang, the human slave mart, the plantation cultivated by unrequited toil, concubinage, -the religion of moral degradation, of mental darkness, of drivers and bloodhounds, of whips and fetters, of slave-hunting and slave-catching,-the religion of popular injustice and all-prevailing scoundrelism; and, therefore, in view of notimonious | retensions, (as it has been rightly ervled by an eminent philanthropist,) 'the wickedest paper in the United States.' As genuine Protestantism knows nothing of papal infallibility, except to execrate it, who shall question the right of any man to 'deny the doctrine of the divine authority of the Bible,' if he regard it as ' having no foundation in truth '? And who, but a coward or a dissembler, will presume to put that doctrine beyond the pale of free inquiry and manly discussion? And what greater absurdity is there than to prate about ' the DIVINE AUTHORITY of the Bible,' seeing there is to be no interpreter of the book but the individual reason and conscience, and that this freeing opinions? To advertise a call for a convention to examine the claims of the Bible, and to which all are fourth part 'contains the details of that shipwreck invited on equal terms, 'is Garrisonian abolitionism which caused mourning not only in the hearts of her gone to seed,' is it? Very good seed it is, then ; just such as the apostle sowed broadcast when he said, 'It These, with some poems commemorative of her characis a small thing to be judged of man's judgment, therefore, 'prove all things, but hold fast that which book which records her European journeyings, and her is good.' But what has 'Garrisonian abolitionism,' as such, to do with the call referred to? NOTHING, as where were waiting warm hearts to bid her welcome, where were waiting warm hearts to bid her welcome, the Observer well knows; it is as foreign from it as but one in a land yet freer, better than this, where she one subject can be from another. 'Let every tub stand on its own bottom.' And why should not ERNESTINE the Infinite Father.' Her last letter from Europe, prior L. Rose affix her name to such a call, as well as any to her sailing with her husband and child for America, In ROSE after the religious contempt of the Observer for woman is manifested by this very slur. Next comes the tion of the perils of the voyage across the treacherous in Massachusetts,' that ' the abolitionists here say, that 'Florence, May 14, 1850.

'Bear Mother,—I will believe I shall be welcome for my which it has been driven would involve a violation of its pledge to abstain from aggression.

Let Kansas, the present battle-ground, for example, once he made a slave state.

'Florence, May 14, 1850.

'Florence, May 14, 1850.

'Bear Mother,—I will believe I shall be welcome towards the close of his life, is maliciously dwelt upon a law. The present battle-ground, for example, once he made a slave state.

'Florence, May 14, 1850.

'Bear Mother,—I will believe I shall be welcome towards the close of his life, is maliciously dwelt upon a law. The present battle-ground, for example, once he made a slave state.

'Florence, May 14, 1850.

'Bear Mother,—I will believe I shall be welcome towards the close of his life, is maliciously dwelt upon a law state.

'I will be the Bible tolerates slavery '—i. e., tolerates the traffic in human flesh, and all the horrors of the slave system.

'I will make the slave system.

I long so much to see you! Should anything hinder our meeting upon earth, think of your daughter, as one who always wished as leaves of the slave system. if the Bible tolerates slavery '-i. e., tolerates the trafmorality, brotherly love, and trampling beneath their dis morality, brotherly love, and trampling beneath their feet the Golden Rule? 'But as they know it does tole-rate slavery,' &c. This is a slander: they do not know eldest, faithful friend, Eugene; a sister's love to Ellen: it, they do not believe it-may, they strenuously deny God bless them! it, and for a quarter of a century have constantly drawn from the Bible their strongest declarations and in this world. But if God decrees otherwise, bere choicest proof-texts against slavery, as at war with and HEREAFTER, my dearest mother, Christianity, root and branch; while all that time, this wicked Observer has been advocating slaveholding as sanctioned by God alike under Moses and under Christ! Which party, therefore, has by its 'mode of reasoning made infidels by thousands,' in the worst sense of that word? Even if there be exceptional cases (we know of none) among . Garrisonian abolitionists, in which the pro-slavery interpretation of the Bible, by the American church, is believed to be a correct one, still, the right of the slave to himself, his wife, his children, his earnings, is uncompromisingly maintained, while by the church it is ruthlessly cloven downthe church which dares to call itself by the name of Him who came to set the captive free and to redeem the world ! Alas ! the church cannot perceive that

'In every soul by deep compassion moved, Christ walks again among the humble poor; And in the 'fleshly robe' shall still be loved, While human woe and sympathy endure.

Christ's voice is heard in every kindly tone That seeks t' ennoble man, or comfort grief; And he is seen where Mercy strives alone (Though weak and poor) to minister relief.'

KOSSUTH ON THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. There is a letter from Kossuth, in the last number of the New York Independent, on the Christian powers of Europe,' from which we make the following extract :

tions of his lofty genius, while amongst the ruins of august Athena," the "ancient of days," he stood or Abode of gods, whose shrines no longer burn "was led to write these words:

· Childe Harold, pouring forth the sublime inspira-

"Twas Jove's-'tis Mahomet's-and other creeds

Will rise with other years."

Deeply penetrated by veneration for the sublime te nets of our religion—the religion of charity—the time has been when I pitied Byron for his "little faith," But since, drawn into the vortex of politics, I have been led to examine closer the rules on which Christian governments are acting, and have acted, from Constanne down to the present days, I have come by degree to the sad conviction, that Byron was right-

"Other creeds will rise with other years." "Other creeds will rise with other years."

"The days of the Christian religion must be numbered; because it is a historical fact, that there was no creed, no religion, however superstitious, before, the tenets of which had not more or less impressed their stamp on, and imparted their character to, the system on which the government of nations has been conducted. It is the sad fate of our sublime religion, that there never yet did exist a government truly Christian; the name is used and abused with the most effronted hypocrisus. Lineworship is practiced worse then that hypocrisy. Lip-worship is practised worse than the of the clien Pharisees, but the moral precepts of this religion have got no hold; and by none are violated more shamefully than by the anointed rulers of nations. This cannot last; it surely cannot.

ly-for we might occupy columns with similar quota- that of the olden Pharisecs'; hence the isolation of our ventors can counterfeit or alter, that God speaketh uni- in America-the lip-worshipper of liberty and the fulversally to man. It is the ever existing Word of God, some eulogist of Southern men-stealers as the true in which we cannot be deceived. It proclaims his power; it demonstrates his wisdom; it manifests his good-those pseudo 'Christian powers' that are following his own bad example of worldly expediency and sinful compromise. Not being a man of unbending principle himto his conscientious convictions, and at the same time self, it is not for him to rebuke others because they are be an infidel. Hence, Thomas Paine (not Ton Paine, devoid of it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NATTY, a SPIRIT : HIS PORTRAIT AND HIS LIFE. BY ALLEN PUTNAM. Boston: Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street. New York: Partridge & Brittan, 342 Broadway. 1856. pp. 175.

This is a story not less singular than interesting ; and, accepting all its statements as true, (none of which we are disposed to question, because our belief na we have seen, in various parts of the country, and because Mr. Putnam is too well known in his locality to be suspected of imposing on public credulity,) it remains for the skeptical satisfactorily to account for them on any other theory than that of Spirit-agency.

We are told that Mr. C. L. Fenton, artist, No. 4 Howard street, Boston, has recently executed a painting, which is no fancy-piece of his-the leading figure INFIDEL CONVENTION. The last number of Garrison's Liberator contains a call for a meeting in May next in New York. The call denies the doctrine of the divine authority of the Bible, and declares that it has no foundation in truth. It is intended to discuss this particular question, with the hope of bringing the particular question, with the hope of bringing the canvas; but the taste and judgment of the artist canaral abandonment everywhere. It is sign. about its general abandonment everywhere. It is sign-ed by the leading infidels of the country, among them a woman, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose. This is Garrisonian abolitionism gone to seed. Ten years ago, a pastor in abolitionism gone to seed. Ten years ago, a pastor in Massachusetts said to us. The abolitionists here say, that if the Bible tolerates slavery, they will not believe what were his visions—what alterations in the picture the Bible. This is of things-what is the account given of the case by the the Bible: but as they know it does tolerate slavery, therefore they are obliged to reject the Bible. This is of things—what is the account given of the case by the made of reasoning by which thousands have been made infidels.—N. Y. Observer. time-who Natty was, or is supposed to have been, The source whence this paragraph emanates here in the flesh—are not all these things recorded cirenders any criticism upon it superfluous. If the New cumstantially in this book? Therefore, we recommend York Observer had been published in Jerusalem eightits perusal to all candid inquirers on the subject of

> AT HOME AND ABROAD; OR, THINGS AND THOUGHTS IN AMERICA AND EUROPE. By MARGARET FULLER Ossoli, Author of ' Woman in the Nineteenth Century,' 'Papers on Literature and Art,' &c. Edited by her brother, ARTHUR B. FULLER. Boston : Crosby, Nichols & Co. London : Sampson Low, Son, & Co. 1856. pp. 466.

The numerous relatives, friends and admirers of the amented author of this volume will be glad to add it to their collection of her writings. The first portion of it, 'Summer on the Lakes,' was published twelve years ago, but is as fresh in its descriptions to-day, as it was at that period. The second part, giving her impressions and observations during her European journey and residence, while Italy was struggling for freedom, appeared through letters which were originally published in the New York Tribune, but have never before been gathereye, but are necessary to complete, as far as can now kindred, but of the many who knew and loved her. ocean.' It was as follows :-

\* FLORENCE, May 14, 1850.

Your loving child,

Alas! they never met !-

'In the same billow,—in the same dark grave,—
Mother, and child, and husband, find their rest!
The dream is ended; and the solemn wave
Gives back the gifted to her country's breast.' Her brother has executed his delicate task in a very

creditable manner, and concludes his well-written Preface in the following manner :-. The Editor would express the sincere hope that this

volume may not only be of general interest, but inspire its readers with an increased love of republican institu-tions, and an earnest purpose to seek the removal of every national wrong which hinders our beloved country from being a perfect example and hearty helper of other nations in their struggles for liberty. May it do something, also, to remove misapprehension of the mo-tive, character, and action of those noble patriots of Italy, who strove, though for a time vainly, to make their country free, and to deepen the sympathy which every true American should feel with faithful men every. where, who by art are seeking to refine, by philanthro-pic exertion to elevate, by the diffusion of truth to en-lighten, or by self-sacrifice and earnest effort to free their fellow-men.

We give below the expressive lines written by WAL-TER SAVAGE LANDOR, of England, on the melancholy death of Ossoli, his wife, and child, by the shipwreck of the brig Elizabeth on our coast, in the summer of 1850:

Over his millions Death has lawful power, But over thee, brave Ossoli! none, none! After a long struggle, in a fight
Worthy of Italy to youth restored,
Thou, far from home, art sunk beneath the surge
Of the Atlantic; on its shore; in reach
Of help; in trust of refuge; sunk with all
Precious on earth to thee,—a child, a fife! Of help; in trust of refuge; sunk with all Precious on earth to thee,—a child, a Mfe! Proud as fhou west of her, America Is prouder, showing to her sons how high Swells woman's courage in a virtuous breast. She would not leave behind her those she loved: Such solitary safety might become Others,—not her; not her who stood beside The pallet of the wounded, when the worst Of France and Perfuly assailed the walls Of unsuspicious Rome. Rest, glorious soul, Renowned for strength of genius. Margaret! Rest with the twain too dear! My words are few, And shortly none will bear my failing voice, But the same language with more full appeal Shall hail three. Many are the sons of song Whom thou hast heard upon thy native plains, Worthy to sing of thee; the hour is come; Take we our seats, and let the dirge begin."

THE FIRST AND THE SECOND MARRIAGES; OR, THE COURTESIES OF WEDDED LIFE. By Mrs. MADELINE LESLIE. Boston: Shepard, Clark & Co. 1856. pp. 428.

This volume is appropriately as well as affectionately can rest its progress; it will march on the horizon of the twentieth anniversary of their marriage. It treats the world; and it wants, is the liberty of appearing.

It is somewhat singular that the bold declaration of twenty and wife, of their responsibilities and privileges, and sake, and all it wants, is the liberty of appearing.

It is somewhat singular that the bold declaration of courtship and marriage, of the relation of husband wife, of their responsibilities and privileges, and asks, and all it wants, is the liberty of appearing. inscribed to her beloved husband, by Mrs. LESLIE, of

well executed; its lessons are valuable, alike to the married and to those just entering into that sacred relation; the different characters drawn in it are life. like, and without exaggeration or caricature. The like, and without reason is a story told with thrilling effect, but ending much more happily than many a effect, but ending many a similar case of pride, vanity, and ungovernable tenper has done, wherein the consequences to both parties per has done, wherein ruinous. May the Courtesia of Wedded Life' be multiplied a thousand fold by the of Wednesd Line to Excellent work! It will make a truly valuable wedding gift. Forewarned, forearned A copy of it will be mailed to any part of the United States and British Provinces, free of postage, on the receipt of one dollar by the publishers, 110 Washington

FLORENCE BETRAYED; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF THE REPUBLIC. Translated from the Italian of M. D'Azeglio. By a Lady. Boston : William V. Spin. cer, 128 Washington street. 1856. pp. 529.

This closely printed work contains about double the quantity of reading matter usually given in a single volume. The events which it relates took place at the time (1529) when Florence was besieged by the army of Charles V., who, to carry into effect the treaty co. cluded with Clement VII., at Barcelona, resolved to force the Florentines to submit to the deminion of the Medici. Abandoned by their French ally, the Flores. tines knew that 'henceforth they must rest their hopes of deliverance only in God, in the justice of their caue, and in themselves.' But they were divided by find factions, called 'the Piagnoni and the Palleschi,' irreoncilable from old hate and recent injuries. Between these contending parties there was a third, silled Neutral. Though this party desired to live free, itvi disposed (in the true spirit of American hunberism and compromise on the subject of slavery) to seek reonciliation with the Pope; and in case the Medici returned as private civis they were willing to by the possibility of avoiding war, and at the same time of saving the city. The leader of this party, called also the Ottimati, (grandees,) because most of its adherents were rich, 'and this it was that made then traitors,' was Niccolo Capponi. This faction was the final cause of the ruin | | lorence.

This volume has all the interest of a powerful remance, and is full of descriptive scenes of a most thrilling character. The melanchely fate of Niccola and his daughter is narrated with touching pathos, calculated to suffuse the eye and to neit the heart. In concluding his masterly work, Azeglio makes the fallowing admonitory reflections :-

. Whether the Florentines, who defended their som "Whether the Florentines, who defended their com-try with so much constancy, and for such a length of time, against the usurpations of the Medic, succeid, at last, in extrienting themselves or not, we have al-ready seen. Did thry deserve their fate? Shall we have the courage to say it? They desired their for themselves, and, at the same time, oppressed the climate their dominion; they incited the Cancellieria and Pan-atichi of Pistoja to dendly combat; they filled up the ditches of the pestiferous Pisan grounds, in order hat, by the missma of the marshes, the people might belie-imated—for, when too numerous, they become rela-lious: they understood their own rights, and not blea of others; they used two neeights and two mesons. When danger came, the cities of the dominion ep-operated feebly and reluctantly in the defence of Pis-operated feebly and reluctantly in the defence of Piseration, - the government of the Medici an counter. change for that of their ancient and severe n

How exactly are the people of this country described in the foregoing extract! They, too, 'desire liberty for themselves,' but they hold in horrible thraldom a population of millions ! They do not seek to decimate their victims by inducing minema among them; but they conspire to expatriate to the coast of Africa a ontain number, - for when too numerous they become. or may become, 'rebellious'! 'They understand their own rights, and not those of others; they use two weights and two measures '! Let us be taught by history. . Behold the manner in which the an hors of so many woes arrive at their predestined end!' Who can predict what shall be the end of proud, boastful, hypocritical, oppressive America & It is sufficient to know that, as a nation sows, so shall it also reap!

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANISM.

If any of our readers should think, on reading his letter on the position of the Republican party to the anti-slavery cause, that our vigilant coadjutor, PARES PILLSBURY, is a little too sweeping in his impeachment, let them read the following extract from the illanford Courant, an organ of that party in Connecticut, and say whether sentiments more detestable were ever penned, and whether the cause of impartial liberty has any thing to hope for under such guidance :-

. Republicanism is the white man's party. It is not cause, that we resist the progress of slavery country. We like the white man better than we black. We believe the Caucasian variety of the species superior to the Negro variety; and ne weald breed the best stock, and fill this noble land of conthis broad country that the Almighty this broad country that the Almighty seems of the providentially (!) preserved as a blank sheet, upon which the mobiest and loftiest thoughts, only, on he properly inscribed—with the mobiest race of human beings possible. Color is not the trouble; thick lips and woolly hair are not the objections. It is, that he Coucosian variety is insteadable A better brain, better moral traits, better opacity every way, than the Negro, or the Mongolian, of the Malay, or the Red American. If the Negro race had the mental superiority, we should consider the color, hair, or sodor, matters of no account. To say hair, or sodor, matters of no necount... To at minds, the Republican cause is intrinsically arithmatic; it alians to save the country to the white man....
The Republicans mean to preserve all of this country that they can from the pestilential presence of the black man...

NEW VOLUME OF POEMS BY WHITTIER. We see it announced that Ticknor & Fields, of this city, have jublished . THE PANORAMA, and other Poems, by John G. Whittier,' but no copy of the work having been sent to us by the author or publishers, we are mable to state what are its contents. Of its quality, we have no doubt Whittier, according to our appreciation, in whatever concerns the rights and welfare of mankind, is the first of American poets, and has no equal in the old world; and will gather a larger harvest of fame from posterity than any other living poet. 'The Panorama' was read at the opening of the course of Anti-Slavery lectures in this city, by Rev. Thomas Starr King, and elicited great applause.

JAMAICA. We are requested to state, that Ber. H. H. GARNETT is now delivering at the Soutback Street Baptist Church an interesting series of lectures on Jamaica, and the result of Emancipation there. He has recently come from that island.

It is expected that an opportunity will soon be given for hearing Mr. Garnett in some more central part of the city. The subject is an attractive one in the present state of the anti-slavery agitation.

LECTURE BY WENDELL PRICEIPS, Esq. It will be seen by a notice in another column, that Mr. Phillips is to speak on ' The Present Aspects of the Slave Question, at the Free Will Baptist Church, North Bennett street, on Wednesday evening, April 21, at 7h o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents.

THEODORE PARKER'S FAST-DAY SERNON. We learn (eays the Anti-Slavery Standard,) that the Rev. Theodore Parker will improve the occasion of the Annual Past in Massachusetts, which occurs on the 10th of April, to give a 'skrede of doctrine' at the Mesic Hall, Boston, on the question of Slavery. His test will be,
\*The Interest which the Northern Men have in Keeping Slavery out of Kansas and Nebraska.' It is not to be doubted that it will be a sermon worth hearing; and those who may not have the opportunity of listening to it, we hope may be permitted to read it. We may resture to say before hand that it ought to be published.

The case of Delia A. Webster is most effectually disposed of by our reliable correspondent X. at Werester. "Tis true, 'tis pity ; pity 'tis 'tis true.'

extract from a letter in this country, d Feb., 1856. If STEPHEN FOS uth than when he reatest obstacles to t shall not very soon are always said the hom; I never census

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OSITION OF TH

batement ; and yet, et make such load and for the Union, retend to believe, I lavery can never be with death' is sand iddings declared, in anks was elected, of dissolve this United ditors of the New Yo g for the American its publications in decomparing George hile making its infa hat bigotted conclave n as 'an infide! of t 'a foul-mouthed a the brethren,' the nd more, a great de ok at ninety-nine h urch members of th delity, and making sible in both hem red to compromis Border Ruffians,' an cople wholly from to ward, continually, Anti-Slavery, doin baffle our designs, der heaven. And temperate drinke ce, as compared w d, just that is the compared with the very. Any other vital force which true that the slave on, (and what con o boast most of fi-le eir spirit, must be ! to that they add hich the leaders of

name and doing ding them as ' in d blasting their in me to me we hav em ; and I of all of that, in heart and the slave, and rigi ite, you may be assi dent is so fraterna ad Dr. Adams. Bu rkable that our pa ould be in such go any of the Republic true abolitionist, th

chers and some

tunes out of ant

Far be it from me ranks, or to do th ion. But I do to many of the ap and truly said, keep his men in m to go to the po Phillips who sai nual Meeting. Be il men, Republican ces more men int ck Cobbler,' than w Disunion ballot, i al cup of Circe is ds, than would when poured out by same of a party for D ealment, without Pomise with Know-N latter, and Step erner, and the A our banner, eve glorious above a rch, or Constitut It was glorious sti

Massachusetts A Il you write him ce at his preser d ever-living as we ell him he is well k spected than all t r crossed the ocea HE NEW YORK GARRIS The ancient order ests from its hone ing in the priestly sense of honor knightly code, as at Christianity, as to include a priest

the spirit of honor able sentiment wed by his disciple nto death. It is ad sion was disgrace ad subsequent faith on his honor. Ev r, had not the har est-for he repen-The Jesuits were t inciples of priestly , revised as occaue to be, the stan iety shall continu ong its cardinal nerally acted upo pression of trut reby be promoted mittel for the b ong those who sh lity becomes very A scene in Tristr a Abbess and a r urney, were deser

iles would not go oly pair were at th recollected a r he, 'there are two old will force any Are they magic? ror. 'No,' said he first degree ; an lved of thom, we

isper them,' said and the Abbess, 'All sins,' said th

of our consent t s no further divisi lightest and least o taking only the half 28.

of Nicoolo

hing pathoe,

ic heart. In

akes the fol-

It will be

Mr. Phillips

If STEPHES FOSTER never gets further from the If Sterlies the calls the political abolitionists the latest obstacles to the spread of anti-slavery, he and not very soon come to blows on that question. I rive said there were good men in spirit among I never censured them in my life without that nent; and yet, both the old parties together do make such loud and everlasting professions of rethe Union, as does that party; -while we all to believe, and continually preach, that the is the only hope for elavery; and more, that or can never be overthrown until that 'covenant h' is sundered for ever. Even Joshua R. as declared, in his famous speech before Mr. elected, I tell you of the South, you shall let this Union! And then, top, look at the of the New York Independent-the loudest bragd brawlers for the Republican party-apologizthe American Tract Society in its expurgation audications from all anti-slavery sentiments, aparing George Thompson to John N. Maffit. sking its infamous excuses for the knavery of ttel conclave, and then publishing Mr. Garrian infidel of the most degraded class,' and me a foal-mouthed and reckless reviler,' an 'accuser ethren,' the promulgator of ' huge falsehoods,' ore, a great deal, of the same sort ! And then at ninety-nine hundredths of all the ministers and mbers of the party, joining in the cry of inand making our whole movement as odious as in both hemispheres! In Kansas, the party to compromise with the slaveholders and the Rufflins,' and to pass a law to exclude colored wholly from the Territory, if the slaveholders not bring them there 'as property.' And thus continually, are these men, in the good name Slavery, doing that to impede our progress and hiffs our designe, which no other people could do heaven. And what the example and influence of rate drinkers are to the success of tempeas compared with the recling, loathsome drunkast that is the influence of the Free Soil party, ared with the old parties, to the success of anti-Any other conclusion completely overturns pretensions and professions about the Union, as

ent is so featernal towards the New York Observer Dr. Adams. But it seems to me still more rede that our papers, and some of our condjutors, ald be in such good odor with the Independent and of the Republican party. I no more believe in the pendent than in the Observer-in Ward Beecher as ne abolitionist, than Bennett of the Herald. Some eathers and some booksellers are making fames and nes out of anti-slavery, now that anti-slavery

of force which upholds the slave syste a. If it

that the slave system only goes down with the

(and what could be more obvious?) then those

pirit, must be held responsible for slavery. And

at they add all the foul abuse and slander

them as ' infidels of the most degraded class,'

sting their influence in every possible way, it

it, in heart and spirit, many of them may be true

slave, and right in the sight of God. At any

s. you may be assured it will take argument and el-

ace to induce me to any revolution of my opin-

to me we have none of us too harshly judged

en; and I of all others, when I have always admit-

the leaders of the party are ever heaping upon

name and doings of Garrison and his friends,

bast most of filelity to the Union, no matter what

For he it from me to rail at any one in the Republi ranks, or to do the slightest injustice to any in any But 1 do believe we ourselves are responsible many of the apostacies from our ranks. It was and truly said, that Mr. Foster would not be able sep his men in a Disunion party, if he allowed go to the polls in even that relation. It was lips who said it, in his superb speech at the Meeting. But our frequent landation of Free me Benublicans, Ward Beechers, and such like, tes more men into voting for Sumner and the ' Nabler,' than would ever join Stephen Foster in ion ballot, in a thousand elections. And the up of Circe is no less dangerous in Free Soil is, than would the transforming sacrament be, poured out by Stephen Foster in the far better time of a party for Disunion. Our motto is, 'Without messalment, without compromise.' Republicans comwith Know-Nothings, Free Soil men with Recans. We are in danger of compromising with latter, and Stephen Foster's party might easily tomise with u , and then the Independent with the ver, and the Anti-Slavery Standard with both. car banner, ever and for ever, should wave high glorious above all that bows down to the American

ch, or Constitution, or Union. it was glorious still to find the veteran President of Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society at his old post. you write him a letter soon, and tell him how I ice at his preservation, and give him my kindest ever-living as well as most grateful remembrances? him he is well known in Great Britain, and more especied than all the Everette and Buchanans who trer crossed the ocean as ministers of State or Church. DEAR SIR :

# THE NEW YORK INDEPENDENT AND MR.

he ancient order of chivalry significantly excluded tits from its honorable jurisdiction. There is someig in the priestly character incompatible with that knightly code, and this seems to be a strong proof include a priesthood; for true Christianity is full e spirit of honor. Our Savior inculcated the most of subsequent faithfulness obliterated that only stain to his honor. Even Judas, though he became a trait-for he repented, confessed, and hanged himself. he Josuits were the first who reduced the recognised a decent name, will claim to be infidels. ples of priestly economy to a system. Their systvised as occasion requires, is now, and will conis to be, the standard of priestly policy, so long as ly shall continue corrupt enough for a priesthood. g its cardinal maxims, not always avowed, but generally acted upon, it is held that any violation or esson of truth is allowable, when piety may thy be promoted; and that the weight of any sin mittel for the benefit of the Church is so divided of those who share in it, that individual responsi-

becomes very light, or vanishes altogether. A scene in Tristram Shandy exemplifies this dogma. Abbess and a novice of her convent; being on a bey, were deserted by their muleteer, and their sould not go on. All persuasives failed, and the pair were at their wits' end. At length, the noecollected a resource. 'My dear mother,' said e, there are two certain words which I have been will force any mule to go, whether he will or not." they magic?' cried the Abbess, in the utmost 'No,' said the novice, ' but they are sinful in irst degree; and if we utter them, and die unabdirect of them, we shall both . But you may hisper them, said the Abbess. The novice whisperand the Abbess, turning casuist for the occasion, re-

All sins, said the Abbess, are held by the confesof our convent to be either mertal or venial—there of farther division. Now, a venial sin, being the ghtest and least of all sins, being halved, either by the only the half of it and leaving the rest, or by

followed, thus:

Abbess Bou Bou Bou Noeice-ger-ger-ger. The mules lashed their tales, but did not go. ' Quicker,' said the novice. Abbess-Bou, Bou, Bou, -Fou, Fou, Fou, Fou

Novice-ger, ger, ger, -ter, ter, ter.
'Quicker still!' cried the Abbess. 'God preserve 'They do not understand us,' cried the novice.

But the devil does,' said the Abbess. This last reflection of the Abbess should be pondered stance, the New York Independent, which publishes priest to declare the truth. the most atrocious slander, and gives it weight and currency by means of the respectable names of its contri- THE COLORED PEOPLE OF RHODE ISLbutors, who thus indirectly aid the falsehood, but deny

One of the humble readers of that paper lately venother is 'of no consequence.'

> LETTER L BOSTON, Feb. 12, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—The following words are contained in an We had the male and female members. TO THE REV. H. W. B. :

It would be difficult to name a paper in which the

ted) in which it would be thought worth noticing.

But the Independent publishes in its list of contribuors your name, with others of eminent position and A. S. TRACTS-THE SLAVE TRAGEDY. character, and thereby attaches to its imputations an authority and influence not to be disregarded; for it cannot be supposed that honorable persons would allow their names to give weight and sanction, however indirestly, to a personal attack, believing it to be unjust.

can be permanently injured by open or cover " alignity Yet it is desirable to know the spirit and position anything at all about its abominations, and seriously and although I am not included in the honorable list of tive who claims it ! therefore respectfully ask whether the above language of the Independent is approved by you.

Respectfully and truly yours, D---- M-

LETTER II. BROOKLYN, March 1, 1856.

My DEAR SIR :

ith Mr. Garrison, and who love him, should feel greatly stirred up by the words which, you say, were issued Oliver Johnson, of the A. S. Standard.

the grounds upon which Mr. Garrison really stands his mark on the age. 'Excelsior!' in reference to the New Testament.

I am no more responsible for the editors of the Independent, than you are for the conduct of persons liv- The following resolutions have passed the Ohio Asing in the same street with you. Not only is there no sembly :-

Derogatory terms, when habitually applied to honorable it, therefore, characters, soon lose their base signification, as honora-beel by his disciples, who were faithful to truth, even ble terms, when appropriated by the base, soon cease ble terms, when appropriated by the base, soon cease

Resolved, That the cause of the people of Kansas,

death. It is admitted that Peter's conduct on one
to be honorable. The head ruffian of the nation is en
dorsed as an exemplary Christian by leading religious

lence, and asserting their inherent right of self-govern
dorsed as an exemplary Christian by leading religious son was disgraceful, but his immediate repentance dorsed as an exemplary Christian by leading religious papers, which stigmatize the Channings, Garrisons, warm sympathies of the people of Ohio. Gerrit Smiths and Lucy Stones as infidels. If this is not the hardihood to carry it through like a to be the established application of words, there is rea-

able, but an eminent character, who is widely known

Misprision of slander is as culpable, morally, as misprision of treason. Justice, truth and honor forbid si-

its source, I am inclined to treat with respect. But I do not think it will "work." Until the Independent sentiments of a large majority of the people of Ohio.

POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. taking it all, and halving it between yourself and shall purge itself of slander, it is not a proper median SITION OF THE RESIDENCE OF PARKER PILESBURY to a friend another person, in course becomes diluted into no sin of truth. Besides, Mr. G. and his friends are averse this country, dated Manchester, (Eng.) 28th at all. Now, I see no sin in saying bou, bou, a to whatever implies acknowledgment of ecclesiastical hundred times, nor is there are sin in your sin in the country. hundred times, nor is there any sin in your saying, authority. They repudiate the priestly claims of Ross ger, ger, ger, from matins to vespers. Nor is there and of UTAH, and of course could not bow to any in any more sin in fou, than in bou, nor in ter, than in New York. As a reciprocal overture, however, I sug ger; therefore, I will say bou, and thou shalt follow gest that the editor of the Independent procure certification. with ger, and I will say fou, and thou shalt add the ficates that he is not a slanderer 'of the most degraded ter.' Accordingly, the Abbess led off, and the novice class, "-and also concerning his 'views' of the Old Testament, particularly the text, 'Thou shalt not bea false witness,' &c., - which I doubt not Mr. Garrison will willingly publish in THE LIBERATOR. I consider this more than an equivalent proposition, for the slan-derer has much more need of certificates than the slandered.

Will you favor me with your answer as early as con venient?

Very truly and respectfully. D. M.

No reply to the last letter has been made, for the obby those who think to escape the responsibility of a had vious reason, that silence is the best resource for one action by doing it in an associative capacity; for in-

# AND.

In Rhode Island, the colored people seem to be doing One of the humble readers of that paper lately ven-tured a correspondence with one of its most eminent contributors, in the confident expectation of obtaining doubtless owing to the fact, that in that State there are contributors, in the confident expectation of obtaining a prompt disavowal and condemnation of one of the most unjustifiable alanders that ever blotted paper. This expectation was founded upon the generally accredited frankness and boldness of the man, but without sufficiently taking into calculation the trammels of the number of inhabitants, than is to be found elsewhere. Carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, black-mitts, printers, and men of various other trades, as well as a large number of farmers, are among the company of the most fluished dethe priest. The result was disappointment, Yet the paratively small population. The most finished de correspondence may be of use in exemplifying the re-flection which commenced this communication. I strike out the signatures, leaving only the initials, confidence of the entire white population, as well as these being sufficiently indicative on one side, while the those of his own color. As a matter of course, these D, M. trades instil into their minds energy and a taste for intellectual pursuits. 'The Rachel Club,' a literary association of Providence, holds its weekly meetings, at which choice selections from approved authors are

We had the good fortune, last week, of attending a rticle published in the N. Y. Independent of Jan. 3, dramatic exhibition of the above Society, and must confess that we were agreeably disappointed. The charac Of the converts to Spiritualism '— 'almost all of them were infidels, and some of them, like Garrison' acting would have done credit to professional artists.

As self-elevation is, after all, the great means by which As self-elevation is, after all, the great means by which the mass of mankind is to arrive to a high state of use of such language would not occasion surprise, and cultivation, we hope the noble example set by the still more so to find another (where it would be admit- Rhade Islanders will be followed by the colored population of the other States.

# Extract of a letter from Cincinnati:

I received your note some time since, and only waited to acknowledge it, to get the package of 'Tracts,' for which I thank you, besides the suggestion about striking of truth and humanity, and there is no fear that either every prominent actor in the great strife before us; tell me that it provides for trial by jury for any fugi-

I have been completely lying by, this winter, to rest Mr. Garrison's particular friends, and do not, any more than yourself, agree with his theological sentiments and views of anti-clavery action, yet I am the last month, I have found rest more wearisome by shocked that his eminently pure character should suffer far than labor, and feel that while the war lasts, I am reproach from a source connected with your name, and not the one capable of enjoying my own comforts, withwish to be able to show that you do not justify it. I out an effort to extend them to those whose love for their children has been proved greater than mine. For I don't know whether I could have had the nerve to do what that noble slave mother did. And only think what she is even now enduring ! Why should such an amount of sorrow be sent upon one poor, heart? But it has made me ashamed of wanting to rest, even for a while; and with renewed consciousness of what there is to do, and an increased desire to do it, I mean to gird I can well understand how those who are intimate on the armor anew, and whether we get much or little,

ly stirred up by the words which, you say, were in the Independent. I have not seen them in the paper, and only know of them from your letter, and from ical effusion, entitled 'The Manch of Freedom,' by The proper method, it seems to me, of dealing with DAVID N. JOHNSON - the author being, we understand, such a statement, would be for some competent friend of Mr. Garrison to prepare and send to the editors the evidence of the falseness of these representations; and the ground appear and send to the representations.

## THE VOICE OF OHIO.

sembly:

Whereas, The original policy of our country contemplated no extension of slavery beyond the limits of slaves stated, in the editorial columns, that they are responsible for their articles, and I, only, for my own.

I do not wish to enter upon this subject; but, if a proper statement is made respecting Mr. Garrison's views, I will cheerfully use what personal influence I have with the editors, to procure it an insertion in the Independent.

I am, truly yours,

H. W. B.

H. W. B. H. W. B.

H. W. B.

LETTER III.

March 8, 1856.

DEAR Sin:

I thank you for your courteous letter, but regret that it contained no answer to my inquiry whether the language of the Independent, vilifying Mr. Garrison as milkers of choice seed to elect a delegate to Congist from its honorable jurisdiction. There is somely in the priestly character incompatible with that Mase of honor which was the ruling principle of Caristianity, as at first instituted, was not intendicted in priesthood; for true Christianity is full is spirit of honor. Our Savior inculcated the most

H. W. B.

LETTER III.

March 8, 1856.

DEAR Sin:

I thank you for your courteous letter, but regret that it contained no answer to my inquiry whether the language of the Independent, vilifying Mr. Garrison as mill exclude the opponents of slavery from the polls; and, whereas, the people of Kansas, preperly adopting the former, have proceeded to elect a delegate to Congress, and to form for themselves a State Constitution, with a view to application for admission into the Union; and, whereas, in the judgment of this General Assembly it is the duty of the Federal Government, and of the people of Kansas from the renewal of civil to the infade!

Application for a strict to the inface!

I thank you for your courteous letter, but regret that it contained no answer to my inquiry whether the language of the Independent, vilifying Mr. Garrison on the right of every community, in the absence of valid laws, to provide for its own sufety and good order, or submission to the unauthorised edicts of a pretended Legislature, seeking to compel the admission of slavery by appointing its own creatures to territorial offices, whether executive or fullicial, and by imposing such restrictions on the right of every community, in the absence of valid laws, to provide for its own sufety and good order, or submission to the unauthorise of resulting toffices.

I thank you for your courteous letter, but regret that i

[Preamble agreed to ; yeas 58, nays 22.]

[Adopted -yeas 82; nays 12.] to be the established application of words, there is reason to fear that hypocrites, who desire the advantage of a decent name, will claim to be infidels.

But to call a man who sustains not merely a respectively but on emigent character, who is widely known.

able, but an eminent character, who is widely known as a person of singular blamelessness and aminbility of deportment and purity of life, and of high public and social standing, one of the most degraded class, is quite another thing. This atrocious slander is published in such a way, that it derives a force and currency from your name, which no disclaimer of responsibility can cancel, if you withhold your testimony of its falsivation, when thus appealed to, to declare your knowledge, when thus appealed to, to declare your knowledge, Misprision of slander is as culpable, morally, as mis-

Misprision of slander is as culpable, morally, as misprision of treason. Justice, truth and honor forbid silence or exasion. As a back officer is bound, when a spurious bill of his bank is presented, at least to stamp it 'counterfeit,' and thus destroy its power of mischief, so are you bound to stamp this slander, proceeding from an institution with which you are associated, with the brand of falsehood. I do not pretend to dictate terms. I only claim that, as an honorable man and an advocate of truth, you should state your knowledge or belief concerning the truth or falsity of a defamation which derives importance from your connection with its source. Since my first letter, I have consulted some of the prominent friends of Mr. Garrison, and give this as their view, as well as my own.

Your suggestion, that Mr. Garrison's friends procure certificates of his character and 'New Testament views,' to be published in the Invependent, is one which, from its source, I am inclined to treat with respect. But I

Great Sleigh Ride.—The people of the three counties of Medina, Summit, and Cuyahoga, Ohio, met by previous arrangement on the 14th inst., at Richfield, by four-horse representation, to dispute the right of possession to the flag previously wen by Summit county from Cuyahoga, for getting up the largest sleighing party. The former county again prevailed, It was one of the finest sights ever seen in the county. There were over 2,000 horses and more than 5,000 people, and not an accident occurred. A troupe of 460 four-horse teams makes a great sensation in a small town. The cost was nearly \$7,000. The Cleveland Herald asks:—'Who ever heard of a sleigh ride to 14th of March in Ohio, over roadways packed with more than two feet of snow? We are informed that apparently no impression has been made by the sun on the snow in the country, and it is at least two and a half feet deep on the average.'

The latest great defaulter, on this side of the Atlantic, is Col. Garland, the City Treasurer of New Orleans, whose defalcations are ascertained to be over \$200,000, and are expected to run much higher. His plantation and other estates have been attached by the city, as well as his schooner, in which he except, and the property on board of her; and he who recently figured in the first class of society in his city, now lies hopelessly in jail, in default of \$500,000 bail, sharing the cell of James Patten, the murderer of Col. Turnbull.

Wonderful Preservation of Life and Limb.

Wonderful Preservation of Life and Limb.

Wonderful Preservation of Life and Limb.

The search was the was the was a special policy. The processing and the propersy on the cell of the case of the care of the church)—One of the deacons of this church, Mr. Harvey Hall, is going out to fine the first characteristic plantation of the case of the case of the cell of James Patten, the murderer of Col. Turnbull.

Wonderful Preservation of Life and Limb.

The search was the was the way again prevailed. In the company, and I, as his pastor, desire to present him

Wonderful Preservation of Life and Limb.

—In the car that was thrown once and half over, and drawn several hundred feet upon the track of the Hudson River Railroad, a few days since, though filled with passengers, not a limb was broken. Judge Gould, of Troy, was bruised in the head, but not seriously. His lady and two children escaped unhurt. Gov. Draper, of New York, received a severe contusion on his thigh, and a slight injury on the side of his head, but is in no other way injured. E. W. Fish, of Brooklyn, was slightly bruised. It was really a merciful escape.

Dr. Graph, a South African missionary, states that the King of Abyssinia has prohibited slavery, renounced polygamy, and is anxious for the introduction of European aris and artisans.

Shouldn't Wonder.—John Little, a fugitive slave, who went into the Canadian woods without a thele, we would not be seen to the state of the charge of the charge of the charge. Thom seen the law would give one.

Mr. Beecher here stated that if twenty-five could be raised on the spot, he would pledge twenty-five more from Plymouth Church; fifty being a sufficient number for the whole supply. [Clapping of hands all over the house.]

Shouldn't Wonder.—John Little, a fugitive slave, who went into the Canadian woods without a dollar, raised crops the last year that will bring him \$2,400! He thinks he will be able to 'take care of himself.'

Prof. Silliman now left Mr. Beecher to speak for the bid, and sat down to enjoy the occasion.

Mr. Killam—I give one.

Mr. Beecher—Killam!—That's a significant name with a Sharpe's rifle. [Laughter.]

Large Edition.—100,000 copies of Senator Wilson's speech on the Kausas question have already been ordered, besides a large number of the speeches of other members of Congress on the same side of that question, and the territorial report of Senator Douglas will probably have as large a circulation.

Accident and Fortunate Escape.—At Dexter, Me., last week, the floor of the Town Hall gave way during an excited election of town officers, and the room and cellar below, and no one was killed or seriously wounded, though some appeared to be badly maimed.

\*\*County Trowbridge—One ! The new President of Liberia was installed on the 7th of January. His election had caused a total change in the politics of the government. The natives had risen at Sinou, and massacred several of the settlers. The Morrovian militia were about to proceed to the spot.

\*\*Sir Joshua Walmsley's motion in the British Parliament for opening the National Gallery and British Moneyre as Sundays was discussed in the British Parliament for opening the National Gallery and British Moneyre as Sundays was discussed in the British Parliament for opening the National Gallery and British Moneyre as Sundays was discussed in the second of the second of Senator University of the Senator Douglas Mr. Vining—Another for me!

Mr. Killam—I give one.

Mr. Rillam—I give one.

Mr. Rotlom—I give one.

Mr. Norton—One for me!

Nr. Moses Tyler—I will pledge one of Sharpe's rifies from the Junior Class in Yale College! [Great applaase.]

Prof. W. A. Norton—One for me!

Mr. William—I give one.

Mr. Vining—Another for me!

Mr. Wining—Another for me!

Mr. Vining—Another for me!

Mr. Vining—Another for me!

Mr. Vining—

British Parliament for opening the National Gallery and British Museum on Sundays, was discussed in the Commons, and negatived by a vote of \$76 against 45. Lord Palmerston opposed the resolution, but without stating his reasons.

who offered up his life on Calvary, 'the just for the unjust,' or becoming those who claim to be his ministers, who are slaves, as are most of the 1200 communicants. One is the driver of a driv, another a carpenter, and the third a porter in a wholesale coffee store. Over all is a white pastor appointed by the Louisiana Conference. [And all but the pastor property!]

The the Paragraphy of the Court of the First Judicial District of Colimans.

Mr. Everett at Richmond.—Mr. Everett's

# Great Sleigh Ride .- The people of the three BIBLE AND RIFLES-KANSAS MEETING

cants. One is the driver of a dray, another a carpenter, and the third a porter in a wholesale coffee store. Over all is a white pastor appointed by the Louisiana Conference. [And all but the pastor property!]

Low In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, a joint resolution requesting Congressmen to use their endeavors to secure the rights of American citizens abroad,—of conscience, public worship, burial, &c.,—was lost on Saturday, by a vote of 41 to 46.

Low A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated the 18th, says:—On the Little Miami Railroad, this morning, the express train run into an accommodation train on the side track, at Spring Valley. The engineer, Charles Hont, was fatally injured, and died soon after. The fireman was badly bruised. No passengers were hurt. The baggage our and engine were nearly demolished.\*

An eccentric gentleman of fortune, named Saunders, has taken a fancy to build a house, in the neighborhood of London, with stone from the fortifications of Sebastopol! He has gone out in a little vessel of his own, for the purpose of obtaining them. There is no accounting for taste.

An Advertising Dodge.—A New York correspondent for a Philadelphia paper says that Mr. Phalon, the barber of that city, recently gave a party which cost \$5000! 'A fool and his money,' &c.

There are 70,000 gipsies in Wallachia; and their emancipation has been decided upon in council by a vote of eleven voices against ten. Their proprietors will receive from the state an indemnification.

An important case has recently been decided by Judge Hays, in the Court of the First Judicial District of California the one of the titory and laws which in the breast of babon whether the free State have constitutions and laws which in the titory when they come into collision with the interests of slavery. It was a ose in which the benefit of the hobeas corpus was sought for fourteen presons of color, viz., Hannah, (28), Charles (3), Marion (43), Martha (29), An infant by (two weeks)—all children of Hannah; Mary (29) years), child of

A negro woman in Camden, Arkansas, lately give birth to four children, three girls and one boy, averaging in weight about seven pounds each. The owner of the mother has mamed them Mississippi. Ouachita, Red River, and Railroad. The boy received the last appellation.

The Body of Robert Schuyler.—The New York Express says:—We have good reasons for knowing, that the body of this man, whose name alive was once so potent in Wall street, came here in the steamer Arago, from Havre, wrapped up like a package of goods. The body was here uncalled for in a warehouse from Saturday to Monday, and on that day was taken by his relatives for interment.

As the night freight train on the Western Railroad was passing a curve near Chester Factories, three of the cars were thrown from the track and precipitated down a steep embankment, sixty-seven feet high, and demolished. No person was injured.

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The Body of Robert Schuyler.—The New York Express says:—We have substantian and three days. He was originally a slave, but Jackson the abolitionist whom the country now alores, but Jackson the patriot, who rose in his might against nullification in every form, and for the perpetuation of the Union.

Mr. Blair's letter will do no harm. Shorn of his locks long ago by the charmer of Free-Sollism, he now seems mean among the meanest.—Peop

And this is what Mr. Blair gets for-going to the Chloroform. — The Detroit Tribune states that the wife of Horace Wilson, of Quincy, Branch county, Mich., died last Sunday, from the effects of taking chloroform, administered to her by Dr. Berry, for the purpose of extracting a tooth.

Barry gets for going to the Republican Convention at Pittsburgh, in order to get all agitation of the slavery question suppressed by the restoration of the Missouri Compromise! Serves him right. He merits the contempt of all parties. Give us a hearty friend or an once, for least the contempt of all parties.

Ar. Exerett at Richmond.—Mr. Everett's lecture at Richmond recently attracted a very large audience. At the close of it, he was complimented by speeches from Gov. Wise and Ex-President Tyler.

The Among the articles of express freight delivered at Utica by the American Express Company, were a pair of elks, the property of W. C. Johnson, of that city. These fine animals came from Nebraska. They have been broken to harness, and are easily managed. They weigh about six hundred pounds each, and unust make a serviceable team.

A Bear Story.—Mr. Moses Goodenough, of Gorbam, N. H., while out hunting deer a week or two since, was attacked by a bear. Finding that he had no chance to retreat, he thrust his hand into bruin's mouth, and seized his tongue, to which he clung until he could get out his knife, with which he succeeded in outting his four-legged enemy's throat. But, in the meantime, his hand was considerably 'chawed up. The bear weighed about two hundred pounds.

Murder of Four Children by a Mother.—A woman named Ward, residing near Bridgeport, Madison county, N. Y., on Monday, murdered her four children by cutting their throats with an axe. She then made an unsuccessful attempt to cut her own throat. Cause—neglect and brutality of her husband.

thildren by cutting their throats with an axe. She then made an unsuccessful attempt to cut her own throat. Cause—neglect and brutality of her husband.

A Tough Soldier.—A private of the 11th Regiment of Hussars, named John Dryden, who received thirty-one wounds in one day at the storming of Sebastopol, is entirely recovered, and again doing duty.

Seconstopol, is entirely recovered, and again doing duty.

So On the night of the 8th of March, a young man named McCumber was frozen to death while returning from Canandaigua to Victor, and within half a mile of his father's house; and one of the horses he was driving was found almost dead.

Covent Garden Theatre, London, was burnt on the morning of the 5th, just at the close of a hal masque, under the management of Professor Anderson, the wizard. Nearly all had left, and but a few persons were slightly injured.

Death of Mrs. Clarkson.—Mrs. Clarkson, the estimable wife of the venerated Thomas Clarkson, the abolitionist, died near Ipawich, England, recently, aged 82.

EVERY READER Will please notice the advertisement descriptive of MR. SEARS' PICTORIAL FABILLY BIBBE, and send the SEARS' PICTORIAL FABILLY BIBBE, and send of the Printed Catalogue of all our Illustrated Works.

To the UNINITIATED in the great art of selling Books, we would say that we present a scheme for money making which is far better than all the gold mines of california and Australla.

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By the United Catalogue of all our Illustrated Works.

To the UNINITIAT

ANDREW T. FOSS and JOSEPH A. HOW-LAND, Agents respectively of the Massachusetts and American Anti-Slavery Societies, will hold meetings as

Buxton,	Maine.	Friday eve'ng,	March 28.
Portland,	46	Saturday "	** 29.
44	**	Sunday	** 86.
Freeport.	+4	Monday eve'g	81.
Brunswick,	**	Tuesday "	April 1.
Bath.	44	Wednesday "	. 2.
Hallowell,	44	Thursday "	41 3.
Gardner,	**	Friday "	** 4.

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Ameran A. S. Society, will hold meetings in Washington Village, R. I., Friday, March 28.

THE WORCESTER CO. NORTH A. S. SOCI-THE WORCESTER CO. NORTH A. S. SOCI-ETY will hold its nineteenth annual meeting at Fitch-burg, Fast Day,—April 10th, in the Town Hall, com-mencing at 10 o'clook, A. M., and continuing through the day and evening.

WM. Lloyp Garrison, WM. Wells Brown and oth-

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, ers will address the Convention.

D. M. ALLEN, Sec'y.

Colony A. S. Society will hold a quarterly meeting, on FAST DAY, (April 10th.) at the Universalist Meeting-house in EAST BRIDGEWATER, commencing at 104 o'clock, A. M., and continuing afternoon and ever-WENDELL PHILLIPS, ANDREW T. Foss, and other

speakers, will attend.

Each town is requested to be represented. BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Sec'y.

\*\*WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., will lecture on The Present Aspects of the Slave Question,' in the Freewill Baptist Church, North Bennett Street, on Wednesday evening, April 2d, at 75 o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents.

PLACE WANTED .- A colored lad, between 14 and 15 years of age, wants a place in a good family in the country. He is used to the care of a horse, &c.

Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornbill.

ENGLISH LAWS FOR WOMEN, by the Hon. Mrs. Norron. A few copies of this interesting work are now for sale (20 cents each) at 21 Cornhill.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BOY .- A shoe man-

ufacturer offers reasonable inducements for a colored boy of steady habits to learn the trade. WM. C. NELL, 21 Corphill. Apply to FILES OF THE LIBERATOR—complete from 1843 to 1856, twelve volumes complete, will be sold for a moderate price to any Society or person disposed to make them further useful, by applying at this effice.

TO CONSUMPTIVE PEOPLE.

A gentleman having recovered from a settled consumption, will send free the prescription used. Address THEO. K. BURTON, Boston, Mass. 8m

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. An Elegant Gift for a Father to present to his Family.

Send for one Copy, and try it among your Friends. WANTED-AGENTS TO CIRCULATE

SEARS' LARGE TYPE QUARTO BIBLE. For Family use, entitled the People's Pictorial Domestic Bible.

THIS useful Book is destined, if we can form an opinion from the Notices of the Press, to have an unprecedented circulation in every section of our widespread continent, and to form a distinct era in the sale of our works. It will, no doubt, in a few years become THE FAMILY BIBLE OF THE AMERICAN PEO-The most liberal remuneration will be allowed to all persons who may be pleased to procure subscribers to the above. From 80 to 100 copies may easily be cir-culated and sold in each of the principal cities and towns of the Union. IT WILL BE SOLD BY SUB-

towns of the Union. IT WILL BE SOLD BY SUB-SCRIPTION ONLY.

Application should be made at once, as the field will be soon occupied.

Persons wishing to act as Agents, and do a safe business, can send for a Specimen copy.

To On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas.

Register your Letters, and your Money will come safe.

safe.
Orders respectfully solicited. For further particulars, address the subscriber, (post paid.) ROBERT SEARS, 181 William Street, New York.

### Round Hill Water-Cure AND MOTORPATHIC INSTITUTE.

NORTHAMPTON. MASS.

I wall the local advantages which render attractive an institution for Invalids, and a Summer Retreat for others, seeking relaxation and pleasure, this stands alone and unrivalled. It is surrounded on two sides by forty acres of forest park, which affords a refreshing shade during the warm months, and protection from the winds in winter. The water is supplied in great abundance from living mountain springs, and is noted for its softness and purity. The Bathing facilities have just been wholly remodelled and greatly enlarged. They now embrace every modern improvement for the medical application of water, which is used in a thorough and scientific manner. One of Vergnes's Electro-Chemical Baths for extracting metallic substances, whether taken as medicine or otherwise absorbed, has also been obtained, and is in successful operation. alone and unrivalled. It is surrounded on two sides

obtained, and is in successful operation.

Dr. H. Halsted, the proprietor, (formerly of Rochester, N. Y.,) continues to pay particular attention to Woman's diseases and weaknesses. The success which has attended his method of treating such complaints by his system of Motorpathy has given him a most extended practice. He diseards the usual treatment of the day, and makes no near of syrificial supports. His the day, and makes no use of artificial supports. His system is founded on new pathological principles, and by it permanent cures are effected with an ease and cer-tainty heretofore unattained by any system of Tho-

He also devotes himself to the cure of all the various He also devotes himself to the cure of all the various kinds of Chnoxic Diseases. Having been for twenty years at the head of a Hydropathic Institution, and within that time having treated many of the most complicated cases, he has had an opportunity few have enjoyed of acquiring skill in the control of protracted and difficult complaints.

There is a Gymnasium, Billiard Room and Bowling

Alley for the use of guests and patients. Gymnastic and Calisthenic exercises are of the utmost importance for the expansion, development and healthy action of the lungs and various other organs, and in some cases are indispensable. Many modes are used to excite bodily and organic action, and thus to equalize the circulation, and to aid the secreting vessels without incurring the baneful reactive efforts of powerful and inju-

rious drugs.

Circulars sent free to any address on application; \* Exposition of Motorpathy, postage free, on the re-ceipt of ten letter stamps; and "Motion-Life," on re-

ceipt of six.
Address H. HALSTED, M. D., Northampton, Mass.
March 28, 1855.
3m

## BOOKS WORTH READING.

WOLFSDEN:

An Authentic Account of Things There and Thereun-to Perlaining, as They Are and Have Been. 'Clever chiels and bonnie hizzies Are bred in sic a way as this is.'

In one volume, 12 mo., with illustrations by Billings. PRICE, \$1.25. The publishers believe this to be a book of an original character and

PERMANENT VALUE, and respectfully ask for it the attention of the reading

IL.

EDITH HALE.

This story of New England life has the elements of a wide-spread popularity, and will be welcomed in eve-ry house. IN ONE VOLUME, 12 MO. PRICE, \$1.25.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

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VEALTH.

But who shall sing of peerless Washington,

Freedom's most honored, purest, noblest son On Truth's bright pinions let the muse ascend

Her stirring strain to swell the matchless fame

That glows around that great, majestic name ;

For Freedom gives her spotless chief a throne

Among her hierarchs, where he reigns alone.

O, prophet Muse ! what shall her future be ?

Behold a cloud appears, whose threatening form

With muttering thunders speaks the coming storm ;

The simoon blast sweeps o'er our hills and plains,

Sending its poison through the nation's veins;

Hark ! from the plains of Kansas mournful comes

The solemn roll of Freedom's muffled drums ;

Justice! before thee Slavery's victims stand

Swift witnesses against our guilty land !

Upon her sacred soil to plant the tree

Whose deadly fruits shall poison Liberty,

See fors of her own household now conspire

With armed invaders, burning with desire

To blast with slavery's curse this paradise.

Roll o'er our western Eden, merging deep

Sons of the Pilgrims! Freedom calls! arise! O thou, my country, hath thy patriots' bloed

Been shed in vain? Shall slavery's surging flood

The hopes our fathers cherished ? Shall it sween

O'er Freedom's altars, till, beneath the waves,

Slaves with oppressors find dishonored graves?

And back snow-crown'd Nevadas thunder, No !

Thy holy land, temples and battle-ground,

Build bulwarks, such as freemen only can-

Who left your firesides and affection's tears;

A camp of Europe's vineyards; your crusade

No ignorance inspired, nor monarch's crown

Your deeds chivalrous, when are cloven down

Those rights as sacred to all hearts that feel,

As e'er invoked the aid of glistening steel !

Brave band of martyrs ! far along the line

Enrolled in Fame's proud temple, ye shall stand

Who, rushing at beleaguered Freedom's call,

Of coming ages shall your virtues shine;

Among the noble few of every land,

Upheld her ensign, or avenged its fall.

But on our soil she fears not open foes;

Her deadliest enemies and curse are those

Who plead in the great name of Liberty-

Of equal rights-the people's sovereignty.

Earth's richest heritage is yours to guard.

And, acting nobly, ye shall see unbarred

MR. GARRISON :

Young men! to you imperiled Freedom speaks!

Youth's generous, uncorrupted heart she seeks!

Oppression's gate-and from her crumbling wall

THE LIBERATOR.

CASE OF DELIA A. WEBSTER, AGAIN.

The article on Delia A. Webster, in The Libera-

Hear Freedom's watchmen to the nations call

set, pay my respects to this Mr. Cumings.

Webster, Cumings & Co.

acter that his principal does.

Miss Webster is not to be trusted.'

And ye, O noble band of pioneers,

Forth from old Plymouth's Rock the murmurs go,

Strong arms shall guard thee, Freedom ! and aroun

Free speech and press, to shield the rights of man.

Your cause more just than when the Hermit made

Patriots ! sad sight th' historic page to see Red with the record of iniquity !,

America from England's yoke is free:

Some moral Chimborazo, ere she lend

From the Lynn Bay State. THE MARCH OF PREEDOM. A POEM, Delivered before the Young Men's Debating Society. at their Anniversary, Jan. 22, 1856.

BY DAVID N. JOHNSON.

A blast from Freedom's trumpet, loud and clear, Bursts on the slumb'ring nation's heavy ear ; Her voice more potent now than when she spoke To bid our fathers break a foreign yoke ; For Freedom then was young, or, being old, Had pined in dungeons, and her birth-right sold. Far back amid the gloom of Egypt's night, Freedom yet breathed ;- not Pharach's arm of might Could stay her march, when God's appointed led The Hebrews from the land where slaves had bled. O Liberty, weary from rack and chain, Thy martyrs have not lived and died in vain ; The reeking scaffold, prison walls, and stake, Rich with the world's best blood, bid thee awake To wear thy trampled crown-resume thy sway-Inspire man's trembling hope to wait the day When thy victorious arm shall rule the earth-The truth proclaim of thy immortal birth.

Ages of dark oppression brought release, And, lo! thy banners wave o'er classic Greece! At Solon's mighty word stern Draco's law-The code of blood, that kept the land in awe-Vanished like darkness at the coming light, And Justice triumphed-Right prevailed o'er Might. But still thy reign was short ; Time's flood rolled o'er

Thy temples-patriots' graves-when thou once more Crushing the tyrant, dashing down the rod, Took thy appeal from tyranny to God.' No vain appeal, when thrice-armed Justice sends Her prayer of faith to Him whose fiat bends The despot's will to work in channels dark, And build for drowning Liberty an ark. See Roman valor to thy standard fly, Resolved for thee to live, or nobly die ! Rome's mighty pulse that beat throughout the world, Shook thrones to atoms-while thy flag unfurled, Inspired thy prophets, waiting long for thee, To write upon the crumbling walls of Tyranny Belshazzar's doom-which God will execute, Though skepties scoff, and Justice oft is mute.

Far o'er Judea's mountains sweetly sing The herald angels : . Lo ! there comes a king, To whose mild sceptre age-crowned Wrong shall yield War's bloody cohorts leave the tented field, Captives for truth from dungeon walls go free, And bondmen sing the praise of Liberty.

But slow thy march, O Freedom !-o'er that light Which broke the darkness of a pagen night, The mantling veil of ignorance was hung ; Justice was silent, none dared plead for thee; Thy prophets cried-When shall thy coming be?

But soon immortal Danté lights the fire In Freedom's temple, and retunes her lyre ; His solemn song along the ages rolls, To leave her path of flame in kindred souls ; When Milton, England's Homer, swells the strain Which kings and bigots sought to quench in vain, And bids its glorious and majestic chime Sweep on unprisoned by the gates of time.

O, doubting world ! ages proclaim that Truth, Immortal, blossoms in perpetual youth ; Error and Wrong grow old, and pine, and die; While Right and Justice sit enthroned on high. From out the cloud that spread its darkening pall, Freedom again sends forth her warning call, And Wickliffe speaks-appeals from popes to God, While British hearts defy Rome's threat'ning rod.

An age rolls on, and Huss, the martyr, dies ; His burning ovre illumes the moral skies : Bohemia's wilds re-echo with his prayer-His voice, like John the Baptist's, cries, Prepare ! Forth from his dungeon words prophetic fly-One mightier comes-his advent draweth nigh.

Meanwhile, the flag of Freedom proudly waves On Alpine heights-for there no cringing slaves Breathe the pure air, nor tyrants quench the flame That burns a beacon light, and writes thy name, O Liberty ! in characters so bright. That Wrong grows pale, and trembles at the sight

Thy shrine within his heart, Columbus steers To find fulfilled the dream of early years; A land by lords and minions never trod, here foot of slave ne'er cursed the verdant sod : Land of majestic mountains, from whose peaks The eagle, Freedom's emblem, wildly shricks: Where sweeping rivers roll in tameless pride, Symbol of that free spirit which defied, In later ages, England's vengeful stroke, And to all despots words of terror spoke.

Freedom ! thy mightiest herald since the birth Of empires, to arouse the drowsy earth, The Press ! appears ; and, trembling, lynx-eved Powe Builds up his barriers, to delay the hour When thy swift angel, with his burning wings. Shall light thy fires beneath the thrones of kings.

The time draws nigh ; a monk's brave voice is heard Awak'ning souls with Truth's omnific word. Rome's baleful power, that chained the minds of Fears less the torch of war than Luther's pen : The thrones of Europe shake, and now appear The hosts of Truth and Error-hope and fear Hang in the balance-while with faith sublime. Heroic spirits hail the coming time.

The night of ages ends-the morning breaks-Science and art arise-the Gospel wakes New echoes in the chambers of the soul, And speaks to man of his immortal goal. Though great thy conquests, Freedom, greater far The victories that shall crown thy triumph car ! New hosts shall aid thee ; steam and lightning steeds Shall do thy bidding to proclaim the deeds Of every noble heart thy name inspires, While Press and Pulpit fan thine altar fires.

Behold upon the Mayflower's deck a band Born to create an empire and command : Fear could not daunt them ; when the voice within To duty called, to perish was to win. Loyal to God and conscience, how sublime The needed lesson for all coming time ! On Plymouth Rock the tower of freedom stands, Our refuge, and the hope of other lands.

From raging billows and the tempest's roar. The pilgrim fathers find a cheerless shore : The wings of faith upbore them in that hour When deep affliction tried their spirits' power. The church and school-house, reared amid the woods Sparkled like gems in Nature's solitudes. Here lay your strength, intrepid men ! to bear All dangers, and through blood and toil prepare A home for Freedom's sons, who, from afar, Cheered by the promise of the western star, Leave home, and kindred, and their fathers' graves, Shaking Oppression's dust in ocean's waves; And when, at length, the voice of Henry fired A people's pulsing heart, that tongue inspired Was but a living echo of thine own,

Rousing the nation, while it shook a throne The day draws nigh, and Freedom's signal gun Makes classic ground the soil of Lexington : And Bunker's height and Yorktown's plains reveal

The sparks that tyrants struck from patriots' steel. Unequalled heroes ! all your names are set To shine like jewels in Fame's coronet. Great Franklin ! earth records thee patriot, sage,

And lightning, scribe imperial, signs the page.

of them were manufactured by herself cannot be known; but I have copied an original letter of hers to a clergyman of Madison, Ia., applying for a certificate of character, &c. She says, 'You may give me something, for instance, to the effect of the draft below, which is, in substance, the way most of those I have read, '-[of course, if she makes the drafts.] 'You may make it as much better as you can in conscience. Please put it on a separate sheet,' &c.

it on a separate sheet, 'Ac.

'Certificate. To whom it may concern. This certifies that I am acquainted with Miss Delia A. Webster, and believe her to be a lady of rare benevolence, unusual fortitude, great self-denial, remarkable decision of character, strict religious principle, and unexceptionable Christian deportment '—[' and as much better as you can in conscience'!!] 'I have seen much of her persecutions, which have been severe in the extreme, and have had opportunity to know something of the villany of her unprincipled persecutors across the river; though I am happy to add, that she has many warm friends in Kentucky, who cherish for her the highest esteem.'

This application was not responded to. This man could not in conscience do any such thing; he knew her

I have abundant evidence beside this to show the her character there and here is all and worse than I have charged or insinuated; it shall be forthcoming if need be. But let this suffice for the present.

C. Cumings says she has been 'persecuted for righteousness' sake.' That she has been persecuted by wicked men is not doubted; but that it was for 'righteousness' sake ' may well be doubted, or that she has any of that article to be persecuted for. The evidence is that she is an adventuring speculator, and this character is the one that has probably involved her in difficulty.

Let all the friends of the slave hesitate before they

spend the slave's money for the private benefit of s unworthy a person. The lawsuit that she wants assistance to carry on cannot, by her own and Cumings' statement, avail any thing to her redress in such a community, where her life is at stake if she even appear at the trial. Money would be better invested by her in kindling fires than in any such such insane enterprise. And as to her narrative, what confidence can we put in it, or of what value will it be? The slave is too poor in funds to have any portion of them squandered thus.

Worcester, March 18, 1856.

### LETTER PROM HENRY C. HOWELLS. EAGLESWOOD, Perth Amboy, March 16, 1856.

MY DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

" Blessed are they which are persecuted for rights ousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.' Blessed are ve when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you, falsely, for my sake.' I believe few men have arger share in the above blessings than yourself. Well, Rejoice, and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in beaven.' I am reminded of the Savior's blessings by reading

in your last paper, under 'Refuge of Oppression,' a most appropriate article for that corner, (which I hope will be kept open while oppression is rampant,) from the Glasgow Chronicle of January 30th. If the writer of that article has a soul that can feel and a cheek that can blush, it must appear should he ever read your article headed 'The Gospel and Sharp's Rifles.' sectarian bigotry has not seared his heart, he must admit that the principles you there maintain are in perfect harmony with the teachings of Jesus Christ. TOR of Feb. 8th, contained two points-the first show- You, an 'Infidel,' preaching the Gospel of Love, ing from her own record of her past history, that she Peace, and Forgiveness, in opposition to HENRY W. was unworthy the confidence of the friends of the slave, BEECHER, a Christian minister, who preaches up the and the other asserting that her course in Worcester superior efficacy of Sharp's rifles to subdue or extermiand vicinity was not such as to inspire confidence and nate those who hate or would destroy us !

respect. C. Cumings attempts a reply in The Libera- I greatly admire the manly, honest, out-spoken TOR of March 7th, but does not try to controvert the manner of H. W. B., in contrast with the affected sancevidence on the first point, nor to refute the assertions tity of the New York Observer, that religious defender of the second : and a first thought naturally was, that of slavery, with its untold abominations. H. W. B. his letter needed no notice ; but as some facts ought to has the stamp of an honest man, 'under the law,' be laid before the anti-slavery public, I will, in the out- Moses being his guide and teacher; and therefore acting according to the light he has.

Mr. C. says, 'I have no interest in these matters What a strange contrast does the world present more than any other individual.' Now, his disinter- The reputed 'Infidels' preaching Jesus and him cruestedness can be proved to be, that he has advanced to cified to convert and save his enemies; and reputed Miss Webster considerable sums of money to make Christian ministers preaching the potency of Sharp's payments on her place, and taken a lien on the 'fine rifles! But why are the former called 'Infidels'? Befarm' that amply secures him from all loss in his in- cause they are not 'Orthodox'! For the same reason vestment, with the prospect of a handsome figure over, that Jesus was called in his day a Samaritan, and one in case of a successful turn of the speculation ; while who had a devil, a madman, a blasphemer, &c. others who have invested from sympathy merely, have | Enclosed are three dollars for The Liberator, my

no security, and no prospect of any remuneration what- constant and welcome visitor for more than twenty years. ever. All the profits of success go to the speculators, Yours, for suffering humanity throughout the world, Webster, Cumings & Co.

He says—' Miss Webster has strenuously objected to and love towards men. Then shall swords be conany appeal for grafuitous aid.' Now, her first appear- verted into pruning-hooks, when the song of men and ance in Worcester was at a meeting calling for gratu- angels shall be 'Glory to God in the highest.' Adieu itous aid, and all her labors in this vicinity, by meet-HENRY C. HOWELLS, Sen.

ings and otherwise, are understood to be to that end. In consequence of the narration of her story before RELIGIOUS TESTIMONY AGAINST WAR. public audiences, in private, and through the press,

New York, March 16, 1856. she has collected large sums of money, as well as other Mr. EDITOR: aid, from people in this city. I have copied from a A leading religious journal of this city furnishes the

document in her own hand-writing, a statement of va- following testimony against war :-

document in her own hand-writing, a statement of various small sums collected, that foot up nearly \$800—
'for the relief of D. A. Webster, who was driven from her home in Kentucky on account of her anti-slavery sentiments.' But this does not represent any thing near the amount of aid that she has sponged from the public in various ways. In a commission issued to one of her agents, I copy from her own hand the following:
'To raise funds to prosequte my lawsuit, and to enable me to publish my history of the whole transaction, it is advised, not only for the sake of the anti-slavery cause, but for the general cause of liberty, which is now the great question of the age, that all the friends of the minimum to the process of the rich, grinding misery to the poor.' now the great question of the age, that all the friends the rich, grinding misery to the poor. of freedom and humanity have a chance to contribute Its testimony in favor of non-resistance is no les

something towards spreading these facts before the na- strong :-

something towards spreading these facts before the nation, and towards establishing the rights of a Northern citizen. She has recently applied to a clergyman in this vicinity, of known anti-slavery reputation, to act as financial agent for her, to raise the sum of \$4,000, which she thought, with his assistance, could be raised in a short time, together with an equal amount for his services, he being allowed therefor half that was raised. But this bore on its face the character of private speculation so strongly, that, as an honest man, he delined to enter the work.

C. Cumings states that, on a visit to Kentucky, he called on persons of standing and influence, who were well acquainted with Miss W. and her business, and says—' If any one wishes to correspond with these persons, I shall be happy to furnish him with their address.' Well, your humble correspondent 'X.' thereupon did call upon him, and he utterly refused to furnish individual life should be conformed to the divine model.' upon did call upon him, and he utterly refused to fur- divine model.'

nish any names whatever, assigning only as a reason, that it was not yet a proper time to allow of the inves- of the unchristian character of war, and seeing so tigation, - the time might come when it would do, but clearly the divine character of non-resistance, should he could not tell when. Now, what is the evidence of ever be found in the ranks of war, or connected with C. Cumings good for? He is an interested speculator, and forming part of these unchristian governments. and possesses the same duplicity and falseness of char- If the above be true, loyalty or allegiance to governments, whether they be monarchical, oligarchical o But we have, nevertheless, means of access to Mirs democratical, ceases to be a virtue, and is transformed Webster's 'warm friends' in the vicinity of her farm into a crime. There is no longer a divine right to and persecutions. An agent whom she sent out with make war, nor a providential arrangement to enslave letters of introduction to them, states that he did not 'The powers that be' are not ordained of God, unles find one who was really friendly to or thought well of he has ordained 'the abnegation of all that Christ has her. One of them, a Methodist clergyman, in a busi- taught of charity,' ordained 'official blasphemy agains ness letter, says, " As it respects friends, Miss D. Web- himself, whereby every ordinance of his government i ster has not many fore.'

I have in hand a letter from an eminent man in that

of Christendom is a scandal, and its best saints are vicinity, who cannot by any possibility be supposed to transformed into something worse than infidels; al have any of the slaveholders' prejudices against her, but the prayers and thanksgivings offered up in English whose name I am not allowed to use in print. He says, churches, and all the Te Deums sung in France for the 'The main outlines of Miss Webster's narrative are success of their armies, are just so much blasphemy true; but this is all. I have not, nor ever had, any faith in her integrity, else I should have given her my of this religion is, that notwithstanding its protes counsel and aid. \* \* Her return to Kentucky is against war, when it is unpopular, it has seldom any incomprehensible to me. \* \* \* In my opinion, testimony to bear against popular wars; and no sooner do these anti-Christian governments declare war again Miss Webster has numerous testimonials ; how many one another, than it will rush into the conflict with all

the ferocity of a tiger, commit all the crimes enumerat ed above, tell you it is only doing its duty, and will thank God for the whole business. Yet it still professes that its votaries are the followers of the meek and Truth of Religion, it will burn its way into history, not as thunder to destroy, but as sunlight to lowly Jesus, that they are the disciples of the Prince of

New York, March 16, 1856.

The following characteristic remarks by THE DORR PARKER, we extract from a sermon, preached at the ordination of the Rev. M. G. Kimball over the Free Church in Barre, (Mass.,) June 13, 1855: Do you want a Teacher to do for you the noblest

THEODORE PARKER'S PREACHING.

work that man can do for man; to tell you of the Infifite God, of the real Man, not the fabulous, of the Actual Divine Scriptures, of the live Religion; to help waken it in you, and organize it out of you; engineering for the great Alicians. engineering for the great religious enterprises of mankind, and leading the way in all the progres-sive movements of the race! Then encourage this mankind, and leading the way in all the progressive movements of the race! Then encourage this young man in his best efforts, rebuke all meanness, cowardice, dishonesty, affectation, sloth, all anger, all hate, all manner of unfaithfulness. Cheer and bless him for every good quality; honor his piety and morality; reverence all self-reliant integrity, all self-denying zeal. Bid him spend freely his costliest virtue, 'twill only greaten in the around.

and morality; reverence all self-reliant integrity, all self-denying zeal. Bid him spend freely his costilest virtue, 'twill only greaten in the spending. If he have nothing to say, let him say it alone; make no mockery in hearkening where ears catch nothing but wind, and the audience get cold; give him empty room. But if he have truth to tell, listen and live!

Do you want such a minister as superintendent of the highest husbandry, the culture of your soul! or a parasite, a flunkey, who will lie lies in your very face, giving you all of religion except Feelings, Ideas, and Actions; a man always quoting and never living; making your meanness meaner after it is baptised and admitted into the church, and stuffed with what once to noble men were sacraments! Then I will tell you where to find such by 'the quantity,' at wholesale. I will show you the factories where they are turned out, for the market. Nay, give me any pattern of a minister which you require, I will lead you to the agent, who will copy it exactly, and from dead wood now stored away in churches laid up to dry, in three years furnish the article, made to order as readily as shoemakers' lasts, and by a similar process, 'warranted sound in the faith'—if not in that 'once delivered to the saints,' at least in that now kept by the sinners! There are towns in Virginia 'such by the sinners! There are towns in Virginia to over the matty and the prodence of young men is as deleterious as if the were the most abandoned of women. They once delivered to the saints, at least in that now the prudence of young men is as deleterious as if kept by the sinners! There are towns in Virginia they were the most abandoned of women. They which breed slaves for the plantations and the lead them to believe there is no purity in the sex, bagnios of the South; and also northern towns —that married virtue is but an outside show,—which breed slaves in churches. God forgive us and that delicacy and propriety are but masks or

lifting up his cowardly and devilized facthen with the words and example of Moses, and Samuel, and David, and Elias, and Jesus, and Paul before him, under his eye, in a small voice whines out his worthless stuff, which does but be-little the exiguity of the soul which appropriately sleeps before him in the pews, not ber spirit, only below him in space. I know men who want such a minister, that will 'preach the Gospel,' and never apply the Christian Religion to gers out of the fire. -Ed. Adv.] litics, to business, to society, to the life of the amily or the individual, not even to the Church ! An admirable Gospel for scribes, and pharisees, and hypocrites! Glad tidings of great joy is it to the bankers and stealers of men! Religion nothing to do with politics; the morality of Jesus not to be applied to the dealings of man; the golden rule too precious for daily use!" Such a man will "save souls"—preserved in hypocrisy and kept on ice from youth to age! How he can call

get tired of new access of power, and loathe his own good name; but how a minister of Religion can ever tire of toil to bless mankind, is past my finding out. How much a real teacher of Absolute Religion may bring to pass! Earth had never so palpable a need of a live minister with living Religion in him, I care not whether you call it Christianity or not—but the Feelings, the Ideas, and the Actions of such a Religion as human nature demands! The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers—where are they!

No man has so admirable an opportunity as

dress their deepest and their highest powers. Before him lies the Bible—an Old Testament, full of Prophets, and rich in psalm and history; a New Testament, crowded with Apostles and Martyrs, and in the midst thereof stands that Hebrew Peasant, lifting up such a magnificent and manly face. The very hymn the people sing is old and rich with holy memories; the pious breath of faface. The very hymn the people sing is old and rich with holy memories; the pious breath of father, mother, or perhaps some one more dearly beloved, is immanent therein; and the tune itself comes like the soft wind of summer which hangs over a pond full of lilies, and then wafts its fragrance to all the little town. Once every week, nay, twice a Sunday, his self-gathered audience come to listen and to learn, expecting to be made ashamed of every meanness, vanity and sin; asking for rebuke, and coveting to be lifted up towards theme he is to treat. Beside all this, the most know, often are made known to him. He joins character that the hearts of maidens and lovers, teaching them how to marry each other; he watches over the little children, and in sickness and in sorrow is asked to soothe, and heal, and bless.' Prophets and apostles sought such avenues to men; for him they are already made. Surely, if a man in such a place, speaking Sunday by Sunday, year out, year in, makes no mark, he must be a fool! ' \* \* \* men, who can affird to appeal, exists in the ac-

All things betoken better times to come. There was never so grand an age as this: how swiftly moves mankind! But how much better can we do! Religious emotion once flowed into the Gothic architecture of Europe, the fairest flower of human art—little blossoms of painting and sculpture, philosophy, eloquence and poetry, all hidden, and yet kept within this great compound posy of man's history. The Catholic Church has her great composers in stone, artists in speech, and actors in marble: the Protestant its great composers in philosophy and literature, with their melody of thought, and their harmony of ideas. One day there must be a Church of Mankind, whose composers of Humanity shall think men and women into life, and build with living stones: their painting, their sculpture, their architecture, the manhood of the individual, the virtue of the family and community; their philosophy, their eloquence and song, the Happiness of the nation, the Peace and Good Will of all the world.

All things betoken the in admitted to their care, and courts of equity may fail in adjusting differences which concern the most intiputation of life; that legal devices, patched upon a law which is radically unjust, and can only work clumsily, and that here, as well as in many other departments of justice, a clearance of the ground is the chief thing necessary. That since this is a truth, which has gradury that well as in many other departments of justice, a clearance of the ground is the chief thing necessary. That since this is a truth, which has gradury that the protection supon trade, to titles of property in and community is many other departments of justice, and courts of equity unjust, and can only work clumsily, and that here, as well as in many other departments of justice, a clearance of the ground is the chief thing necessary. That since this is a truth, which has gradury. That since this is a truth, which has gradury that the protections upon trade, to titles of property in and can only work clumsily, and that here, as well as i

· Oh! young man, gird your loins for this work : Truth of Religion, it will burn its way into history, not as thunder to destroy, but as sunlight to create and bless. The human author may be buzzed about in the whisperings of bigots and self-misguided men; rooks may caw, and owls may hoot at him, the rats of the State may gnaw at his deeds, and the church's mice nibble at his feelings; nay, he may stand on the scaffold, be nailed to a cross—a thief on either hand—and mocking words be writ against his name: or be may mix his last prayer with the snapping of fagots. Resistance is all in vain; his soul, in its chariot of fire, goes up to the calm, still Heaven of holy men, and his word of truth burns into the consciousness of the world; and where he went, hare and bleed. of the world; and where he went, bare and bleeding, with painful feet, shall mankind march to triumph and great joy

From the Auburn Advertiser.

PLIRTATIONS OF MARRIED WOMEN. The recent occurrences in Boston form the text for a sensible sermon by that staid old journal, the Hartford Courant. The improper 'firtations' of the two married women with young men has blasted their characters for ever, caused the death of an amiable but weak young man, and imprisoned the husbands on the charge of murder! Says the

which breed slaves in churches. God lorgive us and that delicacy and propriety are out mass or outside dresses. The effect of their character is a little mean man, with a little mind, and a little the conscience, and a little heart, and little small soul, when the little effeminate culture got by drivelling fascination of their flattering attentions for their over the words of some of humanity's noblest men; who never shows himself on the highway of letters morely science business relities where a state of a silent corruption, sapping the foundary of heart of a silent corruption, sapping the foundary of honor and propriety are out masses or outside dresses. The effect of their character is that of a silent corruption, sapping the foundary of heart of a silent corruption, sapping the foundary o ters, morals, science, business, politics, where nying mothers, as the educators of a young gene.

Thought, well girt for toil, marches forth to kingly ration of immortals. It was said in the praise of victory; but now and then creeps round in the parlors of society, and sneaks up and down the aisles of a meeting-house, and crawls into the pulpit, men now.'

[As an answer to the above, which appeared in our paper of Friday last, we have been furnished with the following. It will be seen that our correspondent has turned the tables upon the editor of the Hartford Courant,—and upon us, also, so far as we endorsed the article. We publish her communication with pleasure, merely remarking that we shall be careful, hereafter, to keep our fin

FLIRTATIONS OF MARRIED MEN. The recent painful occurrence of the ruin of young girl of seventeen, by her pastor, forms a suitable text for some remarks on the flirtations of

of Jesus not married men.

the golden
Such a man one of the abominations of modern society. Even will "save souls"—preserved in hypocrisy and kept on ice from youth to age! How he can call his idolatry even worshipping the Bible, I know not; for you cannot open this book anywhere, but from between its oldest or its newest leaves there rustles forth the most carnest human speech, words which burn even now when they are two or three thousand years old!

How much a real minister of Religion may do! He deals with the most concerning of all concerns, fishion, or the designing women that seek to entire to win the good opinion of respectable women is wrong in a husband; the approval of his wife is all that he should desire. Let him be ever shocking to see him adorning his person and dressing with fastidious neatness for the public gaze. His fine appearance and faultless attire, his chivalry and devotion, should be for her alone—not for the silly butterflies that flutter in the sunshine of fishion, or the designing women that seek to en-He deals with the most concerning of all concerns, what touches the deepest wants of all men. How in such a calling can be idle or indifferent, the persevering attentions and the insulting gallantries which dissolute married men presume to may be weary of money, a voluptuary sicken with pleasures, and one ambitious and greedy of praise get tired of new access of power, and loathe bis tions and such gallantries are of a piece with those control of the second such as the second

demands! The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers—where are they!

No man has so admirable an opportunity as the minister to communicate his best thoughts to the public. The politician has his place in the Senate, and speaks twice or thrice in a session, on the external interests of men, chiefly busying himself about measures of political economy, and seldom thinking it decorous or 'statesmanlike' to appeal to Principles of Right, or address any faculty deeper than the understanding, or to appeal to Principles of Right, or address any faculty deeper than the understanding, or to appeal to aught nobler than selfishness. The Reformer, the Philanthropist, finds it difficult to gather an audience; they come reluctantly, at rare intervals of business or pleasure. But every Sunday, Custom tolls the bell of Time. In the ruts of ancient usage, men ride to the meeting-house, seat them in venerable pews, while the holiest associations of time and place calm and pacify their spirits else often troubled and careful about many things, and all are ready for the Teacher of Religion to address their deepest and their highest powers.

## THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The following is a petition to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, for which the signatures of women are requested :

theme he is to treat. Beside all this, the most tender confidence is reposed in him—the secrets of business, the joy of moral worth, the grief of wick-That it is usual, when a daughter marries in

edness, the privacy of man's and woman's love, the heart's bitterness which else may no man these ranks, to make, if possible, some distinct peknow, often are made known to him. He joins the hearts of maidens and lovers, teaching them

All things betoken better times to come. There to their care, and courts of equity may fail in ad-

customs of the rank to which they bel nuch more unequivocal is the inje women in the lower classes, for provision can be made by the sess no means of appeal to expension, and in regard to whom the husband and the habits of his asso moral guarantee for tender con-

ife ! That whereas, it is customary in m That whereas, it is customary in ma districts to employ women largely in to of trade, and as women are also enga-stresses, laundresses and charwomen, multifarious occupations which car

enumerated, the question must be re-all as of practical importance.

That newspapers constantly detail i That newspapers constantly detail insta marital oppression; wife-heating being compound word lately introduced into the language, and a crime against which Eagl themen have lately enacted stringent regu-But that for the robbery by a man of his

hard earnings, there is no redress-selfishness of a drunken father, who mother her children's daily bread. She may work from morn to see the produce of her labor wrested and wasted in a gin-palace; and such

within the knowledge of every one That the law, in depriving the cuniary resources, deprive giving schooling to her children, and in providing for their moral and physic it obliges her, in short, to leave them tations of the street, so fruitful in just

That there are certain portions of thusband and wife which bear unjusting band; as, for instance, that of making h sible for his wife's debts contracted before a riage, even although he may have had no feel riage, even atthough the man had no not with her. Her power, also, after marriage which he is responsible, is too unlimited, as often produces much injustice.

That in rendering the husband responsible is

That in rendering the nussand responsible for the entire maintenance of his family, the lawn-presses the necessities of an age when the man we the only money-getting agent; but that fine decustom of the country has greatly changed in the respect the position of the femi naintenance no longer meets the whole care That since modern civilization, in indefinitely at tending the sphere of occupation for women, in n some measure broken down their pecuniary de-cendence upon men, it is time that legal protein some measure broken dov that in entering the state of marriage, there longer pass from freedom into the condition of a slave, all whose earnings belong to his master and not to himself.

ot to himself.

That the laws of various foreign countries an n this respect much more just than our own, a ford precedent for a more liberal legislation th afford precedent for a more liberal legislation that prevails in England; and your petitioners then-fore hambly pray, that your honorable Hone will take the foregoing allegations into considerate, and apply such remedy as to its wisdom shall rea And your petitioners will ever pray.

Ladies sanctioning the above:—Anna Blackvell.

Isa Blagden, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Srinana Browning, Mrs. Carlyle, Mary Cowden Clafe, Charlotte Cushman, Amelia B. Edwards, Elin F. Fox, Mrs. Gaskell, Matilda M. Hayes, Mary Bos. itt, Anna Mary Howitt, Anna Jameson, Geraldin Jewsbury, Mrs. Loudon, Mrs. Lovell, Harrie Martineau, the Hon. Julia Maynard, Mary Mohl. Bessie Rayner Parkes, Mrs. Reid, Barbars Leigh Smith, Miss Sturch.

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I have full confidence in the preceding recommends Ware and others. I concur in the above.

I add my name in full confidence to the opinions of the above gentlemen. EDWARD EXTRODS. the above g Boston, March 13, 1856. BOSTON

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